NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

HE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to accure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sina; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre to the principles of popular representation, of a repre septim for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 993.

THE SOUTHERN 'TRAFFIC IN SLAVES

AND SOULS OF MEN. The following advertisements are taken from re given in the precise form and order in which they stand in that paper :-- M.

TO THE OWNERS OF SERVANTS .- Pergoes having Servants for hire, can procure suitable sinces for them by applying at my office, from 10 to Pares for them as a specific and the second and when the Servant is furnished to their satisfac-

non, one dollar will be required. JOHN S. GEYER. cet 17 Auct. and Com. Agt., 46 Royal st.

TO HIRE-Seventy young able-bodied NEGRO MEX from Virginia, by the month. I would pre-fer their going upon steamboats or cotton presses. Also, a few choice house servants. Also for sale, a fine Carriage, Baggage-Wagon,

and one set of fine Harness. an be seen at my office, at the corner of Royal Anthony streets, adjoining Frederick Hall's.
HOPE H. SLATTER.

WANTED TO PURCHASE-A fine residence while the city limits. One on or near Government treet would be preferred. For such a place a libwill be given. If I cannot be suited with a dwelling, I will purchase vacant lots and improve then. I can be seen at my office, at the corner of Royal and St. Anthony streets, or at my dwelling on ention street, three doors from Government, where Milton Pope formerly lived.
HOPE H. SLATTER.

FOR SALE-A Negro Woman, about 23 years old-is a first rate cook, washer and ironer, and is Also, a Negro Man, about 22 years old; he is a good drayman, and well acquainted in the city.
Inquire at this office.

6t decf

them a first rate cook, a good chambermaid and house-servant; a Boy, thirteen or fourteen years of age, accustomed to waiting on table, &c. Apply to POPE & BRO.,

FOR HIRE-A smart, active, intelligent Negro

Boy, 16 or 17 years old, who is a good waiter and house-servant; handy with horses. For further particulars, apply to H. N. GOULD, 75 Dauphin st. FOR HIRE-A Negro Woman, a good house-

servant, washer and ironer. Apply to 46 St. Michael st.

FOR HIRE-A good dining-room servant. Ap-JONES FULLER, ply to nov28 22 St. Francis st.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES. STORES, AND SERVANTS .- Persons having the above to rent or to hire, can procure tenants and atuations at the Real Estate Agency Office, corner of St. Michael and Royal streets. Applicants for servants or tenants are invited to register the ster their

The following is from the same paper of Dec. 13th: PRAIRIE LAND AND NEGROES AT AUC-TION SALE. At the Fox-Trap Plantati the Macon and Fairneid road, 12 mines can be accounty. Mississippi, and six miles west of Fairneid, Alabama, on the Tombigbee river, will be sold at public outery, on Tuesday, 15th of January next, 220 young and likely Negroes, 80 head id, 12 miles east of Ma rses and Mules, 15 yoke Oxen; 600 head Stock logs; 200 head Cattle; 250 head Sheep; 12 Wag-

as Farming Utensiis, and Fixtures generally.

At the same time and place I will sell or rent a cortion or the whole of my Plantation, being in we different tracts, containing 5100 acres of well-morowed Prairie Land. improved Prairie Land. Sale Terms—Approved Bills at 12 months, on houses of good standing at Mobile or New Orleans. H. D. RHODES,

Fox-Trap, Noxubee Co., Miss., Dec. 5.

CONGRESS - RECAPTURE OF PUGITIVE SLAVES.

Mr. Mason's bill, providing 'for the more effectal execution of the third clause of the second sec-tion of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States,' is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreentatives of the United States of America in Con-rees assembled, That when a person is held to seror labor in any State or Territory of the United ites, under the laws of such State or Territory, shall escape into any other of the said States or Territories, the person to whom such service or labor my be due, his or her agent, or attorney, is hereby ered to seize or arrest such fugitive from serrice or labor, and to take him or her before any Judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, or before any commissioner or clork of such courts, or machal thereof, or before any postmaster of the United States, or collector of the customs of the United States, or collector of the customs of the United States, regiding or before might such States. United States, residing or being within such State wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and spon proof to the satisfaction of such judge, commer, clerk, marshal, postmaster, or collector is the case may be, either by oral testimony or affidant taken before and certified by any person authorized to administer an oath under the laws of the United States, or of any State, that the person so seized or arrested under the laws of the State or Territors from the state of the State or Territors from the state of the state or Territors from the state of the st tory from which he or she fled, owes service or the day of such judge, commissioner, elerk, marshal, postmaster, or collector, to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, which carificate shall be a sufficient warrant for taking and removing such fugitive from service or labor to the State or Territory from which he or she fled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor, as mentioned in the first section of this act; ahall escape from such service. person claiming him or her, it shall be not section of this act, shall escape from such serice or labor, as therein mentioned, the person to agent, or attorney, may apply to any one of the offi-om of the U. S. named in said section, other than a harshal of the U S., for a warrant to seize and arres tach fagainee, and upon affidavit being made before such officer, (each of whom, for the purposes of this set, is hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmation) by sore claimant, his or her agent, that such person does, under the laws of the State or Terntory from which he or she field are services or Territory from which he or she fied, owe service or labor to such claimant, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of such officer, to and before whom such application and affidavit is made, to issue his warrant to any marshal of any of the Courts of the United States, to seize and arrest such alleged fugitive, and to bring him or her forthwith, or on a day to be named in such warrant, before the officer issuing.

Refuge of Oppression.

Such warrant, or either of the other officers mentioned in said first section, except the marshal to whom the said warrant is directed, which said warrant or authority the said marshal is hereby authorized and

the said warrant is directed, which said warrant or authority the said marshal is hereby authorized and directed in all things to obey.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons assisting him, her or them, in so serving or arresting such fugitive from service or labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from service or labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from service or labor, to a saist such person so owing service or labor to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, which penalty may be recovered by recovered by recovered by recovered by recovered by recovered to the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful to the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And yet it may be considered wonderful the fact. And y To The following advertisements are taken from the Mabile Daily Advertiser of Dec. 12, 1849, and the Mabile Daily Advertiser of Dec. 12, 1849, and or persons assisting him, her or them, in so serving or persons assisting him, her or them, in so serving or arresting such fugitive from such claimant, his that naper:—M. pay the sum of one thousand dollars, which penalty may be recovered by, and for the benefit of, such claimant, by action of debt in any court proper to try the same, saving, moreover, to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for, on

ing such labor or service, his right of action for, on account of, the said injuries, or either of them.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when such person is seized and arrested, under and by virtue of the said warrant, by such marshal, and is brought before either of the officers aforesaid, other than said Marshal, it shall be the dury of such officer to proceed in the case of such person, in the same way that he is directed and authorized to do when such person is seized and arrested by the person claiming him, or by his or her agent or attorney, and is brought before such officer or attorney under the provisions of the first section of this act.

Mr. Mason has given notice that he intends to prosecute the consideration of this bill, and has desired the Judiciary Committee to report it hack as

eired the Judiciary Committee to report it back as soon as convenient, for the action of the Senate. It is a deliberate movement to arrest the proceedings of the fugitive slave conspiracies and underground railroads in the North, for running off, harboring and aiding in the escape of the slaves of the South from their masters. It is clearly a measure based upon the Constitution, and will test the good faith of the North to that instrument.

NORTHERN VIEWS OF SLAVERY! From the Washington Union.

It will be perceived that the following com-W. The separation of children in the public schools of Boston, on account of color or race, is in the natural color in principle to slavery, and imbodying important views in relation to the great question now agitating the Union, we have deemed it our duty not to withhold it from our readers.

V. The separation of children in the public schools of Boston, on account of color or race, is in the natural importance of Caste, and is a violation of Equality.

The facts in this case show expressly that the child was excluded from the school nearest to her dwelling, the number in the school at the time warranting her admission, ton the sole ground of color.

The delay in the organization of the House is beginning to excite the liveliest apprehensions in this quarter. Although I have acted with the Whigs, I have always had a hearing in your columns, and I therefore persuade myself that this communication will not be unfavorably received. My object is to disabuse the minds of your southern readers on one point. They have lashed themselves into rage on the slavery question, and, as I think, most groundlessly. I take the bull by the horns at once, and assure them that here both whigs and democrats, with the exception of describe he attention of free soilers, do not prace.

This will be apparent from the very definition of Caste. This term is borrowed from the Portuguese

cry had been so admitted, we should never have formed an Union of the States.

6. That slavery, if it is an evil, is one that cannot be remedied. We must look at it as one of those circustances permitted by an overraling Providence, which we can no more control than famine, or pestitude.

1. The Brahmins and the Sudras, in India, from

same benches at school with the white child, is banborers.

8. That, under Providence, there seems no other
way of regenerating Africa than by colonization from
the liberated slaves of this country; for it is evident
that the free Africans at home are of the most degraded class—brutal, ferocious, and incapable of selfgovernment; while in the course of a few generations,
it may be redeemed by those who are brought up and
civilized in a Christian land. A great design may
be worked out by the very process that such men as
Giddings cannot comprehend.

9. That in the estimation of Christians and philosophers, a race by accident, if not by birth, inferior to
the whites, may esteem itself happy in having kind
masters and protectors, and in being taught those
divine precepts by which, in another world, as we are
assured, all the disparities in this will be remedied.
African freedom has not yet held out this consolation.

tion.

10. That the slaves in this country are not yet prepared for freedom, and could not be put upon an equality with the whites by any act that the wisdom of man can contrive. The free negroes of the North have not been able to achieve this equality. They do not seek it, and even the abolitionists have not permitted it.

It is a system which tends, more than any else the devil has yet invented, to destroy the feelings of general benevolence, and to make nine-tenths of mankind the hopeless slaves of the remainder.

Bishop Wilson, also of Calcutta, the successor of Heber, says:

choosing the least; and between slavery and disunion, no rational, honest, or Christian man can hesitate.

I come to the conclusion that the Whigs in the House, if they are really friends of their country, should allow the choice of a Democratic Speaker, opposed to the abolitionists, and that the question should be settled by allowing California to come into the Union upon its own offer, and by the principle of the right of a sovereign State to say who shall be members of its community.

e members of its community.

The abolitionists and Southern men may both err in insisting that negroes shall go into the new State against the will of that State, either as alores or citi-

Our beloved country must not perish for so mean a feud as this. Nor should two great parties, having at heart the permanence of this Republic, suffer a few incendiaries to destroy our common temple.

As a friend, and an original friend, of General Taylor, I feel no anxiety as regards a Democratic majority in Congress. If it does wrong, it will suffer in the end; and in the meantime, the proscriptive conduct of Collamer and Ewing, and the official narrowness of Meredith, will receive such checks as will completely muzzle their political bestiality.

A NEW YORK WHIG.

A NEW YORK WHIG.

From the Boston Pilot.

ABOLITIONISM - THE LIBERATOR.

We perceive that an appeal is made on behalf of

ples and a more prosperous paper.

Selections.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SEPARATE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Argument of Charles Sunner, Esq. in the case of Sarah C. Roberts vs. the City of Boston—before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Dec. 4, 1849.

[CONTINUED.]

V. The separation of children in the public schools

New York, Dec. 21. ranting her admission, on the sole ground of color. The first Majority Report presented to the School

I take the bull by the horns at once, and assure them that here both whigs and democrats, with the exception of adespicable faction of free soilers, do not praccally care one fig about slavery. It never enters into their heads to assail the South on this subject, and they should not be judged by the insane conduct of a few partisans who seek to gain personal importance by the sgitation of a question which now seeks to endanger the Union.

I will tell you what are the real sentiments of a large majority of the Northern people:

I. That slavery was introduced into this country under the treaty of Utrecht, and by the English gov-1. That slavery was introduced into this country under the treaty of Utrecht, and by the English government.

2. That the Southern States could not have been colonized without the introduction of slaves; for

the white emigrants were again and again swept a- Alexander Humboldt, in speaking of the negroes in 3. That slaves having been introduced among us, cent political and juridical writer of France has used we are not responsible for the act; and all we have to do is, to perform our duties towards them kindly and cheerfully.

the same term to denote, not only the distinctions in India, but those of our own country. (Charles Counte, Traile de Legislation, tom. 4, pp. 445, 129.) 4. That self-interest, if nothing else, would compel the performance of such duties.

5. That property in slaves has been permitted and sustained by the Constitution; and unless this property had been so admitted, we should never have formed an Union of the States.

6. That slavery if it is a small be and the sustained by the Constitution of the States.

6. That slavery if it is a small be and the sustained by the Constitution of the States.

ence, or war: and that all these are far greater evils than slavery.

7. That the condition of the Southern slaves is far punished with banishment. It is with a similar inhubetter in all respects than that of the free negroes of the North, and of a large proportion of white laborers.

8. That under Providence, there seems no other labor than the providence of the same benches at school with the white child, is banished, not from the country, but from the school. In

do not seek it, and even the abolitionists have not permitted it.

The conclusion of the whole matter in my mind is, that slavery is what we cannot avoid nor remedy in our day, and that it is an evil by no means so great as it has been considered by fanatical men.

It is always fair to decide between two evils by choosing the least; and between slavery and disunion, no rational, honest, or Christian man can hesitate.

I come to the conclusion that the Whigs in the House, if they are really friends of their country, should allow the choice of a Democratic Speaker, opposed to the abolitionists, and that the question as should be settled by allowing California to come in should be settled

Bishop Corrie, of Madras, says:

'Thus Caste sets itself up as a judge of our Savior himself. His command is, 'Condescend to men of low estate. Esteem others better than yourself,' 'No,' says Caste, 'do not commune with low men; consider yourself of high estimation. Touch not, taste not, handle not.' Thus Caste condemns the Savior.'

Rev. Mr. Rhenius, a zealous and successful mis

"I have found Caste, both in theory and practice to be diametrically opposed to the gospel, which in-culcates love, humility, and union; whereas Caste teaches the contrary. It is a fact, in those entire congregations where caste is allowed, the spirit of the gospel does not enter; whereas in those from which it is excluded, we see the fruits of the gospel

The Rev. C. Mault, also a Missionary, says:

*Caste must be entirely renounced; for it is a noxious plant, by the side of which the graces can-not grow; for facts demonstrate, that where it has been allowed, Christianity has never flourished.

The Rev. John McKenny, a Wesleyan Missiona-

The Rev. R. Stoup, of the same society, says:

The Rev. Joseph Roberts, author of the work on at, without knowing what it did.

We have seen the Hotspur temper of a few South

which makes a man think of himself more highly than he ought to think. Caste infuses itself into, and very essence of pride itself.'

Another native speaks as follows:

If you admit Caste to be true, the whole fabric of ery, is one of time and mode. The threat of disun-

lier than another, and that he has some inherent vir-tue which another has not. It makes him despise all those that are lower than himself, in regard to Caste, he which is not the design of God.'

Another native uses this language:

'Yes, we regard Caste as part and parcel of idolatry, and of all heathen aboundations, because it is

In the words of these competent witnesses may be read, as in a mirror, the true character of the dis

they may be, are peculiarities of race, and any dis-crimination on account of them constitutes the relation of Caste. Disguise it as you will, it is this hateful institution. But the words Caste and Equality are contradictory. They mutually exclude each other. Where Caste is, there cannot be Equality. Where Equality is, there cannot be Caste.

It is unquestionably true, that there is a distinction between the Ethiopian and Caucasian races. Each has received from the hand of God certain characteristics of color and form. The two may not readily intermingle, although we are told by Homer that Jupiter

The feast of Ethiopia's blameless

sympathy with General Cass, in his design to abolish the Austrian mission. They look upon the whole affair as the effort of a demagogue to turn the warm-gushing sympathy felt in this country for poor, downtrodden Hungary, to his own political account. He

From the New York Christian Inquirer. DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The form in which the subject presents itself now for action, does not regard the existence of slavery. Unhappily, we have placed that beyond any legislative reach of ours. It is in regard to the extension, the wilful perpetuity, the deliberate adoption of slavery as the future policy of the country. This country is now called upon to stand up in the face of God. ry, says:

'I have been upwards of twelve years in India, and have directed much of my attention to the subject of Caste, and am fully of opinion that it is altogether contrary to the nature and principles of the gospel of Christ, and therefore ought not to be admitted into the Christian Church.'

The Rev. R. S. Harday, a Wesleyan Missionary and author of 'Notices of the Holy Land,' says:

'The principle of Caste I consider so much at variance with the spirit of the gospel, as to render impossible, where its authority is acknowledged, the exercise of many of the most beautiful virtues of our holy religion.'

Rev. D. J. Gogorly, of the same Society, says:

'I regard the distinction of Caste, both in its principles and operations, as directly opposed to vital godliness, and consequently inadmissible into the Christ.'

The Rev. W. Bridgnall, also of the same Society,

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The Rev. W. Bridgnall, also of the same Society,

of this nation.

The extension of slavery is not a question between the North and the South; it is not a sectional ques-'I perfectly agree with a writer of respectable uthority, in considering the institution of Caste as of slavery is such a question. We are bound to she most formidable engine that was ever invented abide by the Constitution, until we have legal power the most formidable engine that was ever invented for perpetuating the subjugation of men; so that, as a friend of humanity only, I should feel myself bound to protest against and oppose it; but in particular as a Christian, I deem it my obvious and imperative duty wholly to discountenance it, conceiving it to be utterly repugnant to all the principles and the whole spirit of Christianity. He who is prepared to support the system of Caste, is, in my judgment, neither a true friend of man, nor a consistent follower of Christ.'

The first moment we have that power, we are bound to use it to undo whatever folly former ignorance, haste, or wickedness led us into. Whenever there is a constitutional way of abolishing slavery in this Union, it ought to be done. It is a sin and a folly that should not be acquiesced in a day longer than the necessary limitations to the application of abstract justice, in all social and civil arrangements, make unavoidable. We cannot abolish slavery at present, without destroying the Constitution, and wicked as it is in itself, we are obliged to suffer During a residence of more than nine years in Ceylon, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the influence of Caste on the minds of the natives; and I firmly believe it is altogether opposed to the spirit of Christianity; and it appears to me that its utter and speedy extinction cannot but be desired by every minister of Christ.

it. The South has no more claim, because it ho. slaves, to consider this a question of its own, than the North or the West. It is a national question; 'From my own personal observation, during a four years' residence in Ceylon, I am decidedly of opinion that Caste is directly opposed to the spirit of Christianity, and, consequently, ought to be discouraged in every possible way.'

the North or the West. It is a national question; and if the nation votes to extend slavery, it is not only a slave-holding nation—which it unhappily now is in spite of itself—but it vaunts its slave-holding; it riots in its sin; it proclaims itself the wilful upholder of what at the outset it only weakly connived

Caste, says:

We must, in every place, witness against it, and show that even government uself is nurturing a tremendous evil, that through its heathen managers it beguiled into a course which obstructs the progress of civilization, which keeps in repulsion our kindler feelings, which creates and nurses distinctions the feelings, which creates and nurses distinctions to most alien to all the cordialities of life; and which, more than any other thing, makes the distinction so immense betwixt the governed and the government. We have seen the Hotspur temper of a tew Southern representatives in regard to this matter. They threaten distunce if the Wilmot Provise is passed! Do they suppose that the anti-slavery sentiment of the American people, north and south, east and west, is a matter of such superficial, voluntary, accidental of temporary feeling, that it can be taken up and laid down, let on or taken off, according to the hopes, fears, threats, and vaunts of a feeble minority of interested persons? Are there such blind men among the Southern politicians as not to see that opposition to slavery is the public opinion of the world. This is the testimony of a native of Hindostan, converted to Christianity:

*Caste is the stronghold of that principle of pride which makes a man think of himself more highly han he ought to think. Caste infuses itself into and principles through the free states? Slavery, American shore, as on account of the spread of anti-slavery feelings, and the action of anti-slavery principles through the free states? Slavery, American slavery is a decoration of the world, and that it had been as wise to threaten disunion should the cholera, or the principles of free trade, land on the second restriction in the world, and that it had been as wise to threaten disunion should the cholera, or the principles of free trade, land on the second restriction of the world, and that it had been as wise to threaten disunion should the cholera, or the principles of free trade, land on the second restriction in the world, and that it had been as wise to threaten disunion should the cholera, or the principles of free trade, land on can slavery, is a doomed institution. It can no more abide the moral feeling directed against it, than the vellow-fever can resist the frost! Every sober man 'I therefore regard Caste as opposed to the main scope, principles and doctrines of Christianity; for, either Caste must be admitted to be true and of divine authority, or Christianity must be so admitted. It was admit Caste to be true the chief the only question in regard to the extinction of slavchristianity must come down; for the nature of ion, on account of the active sympathy of the vast majority of the American people, with the moral sentiment of the Christianity. Caste makes distinctions among Another native expresses himself as follows:

'When God made man, his intention was not that ey should be divided, and hate one another that the comment of the Christian world in regard to slavery—and a course of constitutional action corresponding to this feeling—in short, on account of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, is a threat which it becomes the dignit of congress as threat which it When God made man, his intention was not that they should be divided, and hate one another, and show contempt, and think more highly of themselves than others. Caste makes a man think that he is holier than another, and that he has some inherent virtue which another has not. It makes him despise all of the Union! Is the abandonment of a father's bear that are lower than himself in regard to Caste. of the Union! Is the abandonment of a father's house by a head-strong son, the breaking up of the family? and are all the family to conspire in a common iniquity, because one of the sons threatens to run away, if his wiful humor is not indulged? But who is to believe that the South can be so blind to atry, and of all heathen abominations, because it is its own safety and prosperity as to leave this Union? in many ways contrary to God's word, and directly Contrary to God himself. What supports slavery within its border to-day, but the laws of the Union? Give the slaves a frontier of freedom, such as the isolation of the slave States in the heart of this country would furnish them, and how be read, as in a mirror, the true character of the discrimination of color, which I now arraign before this Court.

Court.

It will be vain to say that this distinction, though seeming to be founded on color, is in reality founded on natural and physical peculiarities, which are independent of color. These peculiarities, whatever they may be, are peculiarities of race, and any discrimination on account of them constitutes the relasers of the country would furnish them, and how many would remain five years longer in their present bondage? Even now, we learn that Maryland annually loses more by runaway negroes than the profits of her slave labor. How would it be when no laws compelled the surrender of slaves by the free States, and when no scruples prevented their encouragement of the runaways? Who is interested in the pre-servation of the Union, if the slaveholding States are not? It is mainly a sentiment, which makes the North solicitous for inseparable Union; it is an instinct of self-preservation and interest which binds the South sell-preservation and interest which blads the South
to it. Let us not fear that a few passionate men, accustomed to street fights and political brawls, can
lead the South, three-quarters of whose voters are not
slaveholders, into such suicidal action.

From the N. H. Independent Democrat. THE CRISIS.

We hope the North are for once to stand by the Right, though the heavens fall. We hope the peo-ple of the free States will make their Representa-tives and Senators at Washington feel that there is

The feast of Ethiopia's blancless race.'

One may be uninteresting or offensive to the other precisely as different individuals of the same race and color may be uninteresting or offensive to each other. But this distinction can furnish no ground for any discrimination before the law.

We abjure nobility of all kinds; but here is a nobility of the skin. We abjure all hereditary distinctions; but here is an hereditary distinction, founded not on the merit of the ancestor, but on his color. We abjure all privileges derived from birth; but here is a privilege which depends solely on the accident, whether an ancestor is black or white. We abjure all inequality before the law; but here is an inequality which touches not an individual, but a race. We revolt at the relation of caste; but here is a caste which is established under a Constitution, declaring that all men are born equal.

Condemning caste and inequality before the law, let us now consider more particularly the powers of the School Committee. Here it will be necessary to enter into some details.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

We hope the North are for once to stand by the gift, though the heavens fall. We hope the people of the free States will make their Representatives and Senators at Washington feel that there is a power greater than alwary—more to be feared by them than alwary—more to de fact that there is a norbility of the skin. We abjure all hereditary distinction.

The slaveholders dare not dissolve the Union if they could, and they could not if they done the hour the flavour of the saveholders of Southern slavery are numbered forever. They know that five Union is their only reliable to the reliable to the proper dever. They know that five Union is the unique to the proper dever. They will be guil

served.

No considerable number of the alaveholders at the South perionally dream of dissolving the Union.

They are but too well aware that, while the North would lose little more than a troublesome moral and political cancer, by such a dissolution, the South would be utterly ruined. They mean, not to dis-solve, but to bully the free States into submission to their demands. Relying upon the loyalty of the Northern people, they expect to make them, as they always have made them, sacrifice all their principles and the highest interests of their race, on the altar of 'Compromise with Wrong.' Will the North of 'Compromise with Wrong.' Will the North make the sacrifice? We trust in Heaven they will that 'No more SLAVERT AND NO MORE SLAVE

ADDRESS OF REV. W. H. FURNESS.

An Address, delivered before a Meeting of the Members and Friends of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society during the Annual Fair, Dec. 19, 1849 .-By W. H. FURNESS.

By W. H. FURNESS.

The history of Abolitionism is full of encouragement. From the time when—about a short quarter of a century ago—all that could be discovered of it was a white man and a black boy laboring in the office of the Liberator, up to this present moment, the course of this great doctrine of Humanity has been a most animating illustration of progress and of victory. As we look back upon it, man, individual men, the men and women who have been its ministers and in-instruments, disappear; and we seem to be observing a great process of Nature—the goings of the Almighty.

Imighty.

So manifest is it that in this movement an eternal law of Nature has been at work, entering into the hearts of men, subduing their reluctance to receive hearts of men, subduing their reluctance to receive it, awakening and enlisting all their energies, and icoming forth to demand recognition and obedience, that nothing could well seem more childish than the fault which is found with those who have undertaken the maintenance of this law. It is very common for grave statesmen and dignified persons to express, in terms more or less strong, their regret, and their disapproval of the ignorance and folly and fanaticism and violence, and I know not what, of those who have been known as Abolitionists; all which regret and disapproval are becoming as ridiculous as the mop with which Mrs. Partington undertook to sweep back the Atlantic ocean. I am not disposed to admit that we friends of freedom have been particularly igno-

The Atlantic ocean. I am not disposed to admit that a friends of freedom have been particularly ignormation from the first shedding any blood, or even of their threatening to shed any; and this is more than can be said of some of their opponents, who stand, too, among the highest in the land. But even if they were foolish and violent, I doubt whether any folly of theirs has exceeded the folly of those who object to the imperfections of men, and overlook the mighty work of God. I find it hard to understand how any thoughtful, intelligent man can fail to see that this cause of the abolition of American slavery involves as its central life the first great principle. as its central life the first great principle of our social order, the radical truth of the Religion of Christendom, the eternal law of Justice and Humanity. If the solid earth on which we stand, if the great heaven over our heads, be a fact, then is human freedom a fact also, which must be realized; and whatever may be the defects of the individuals who study and labor for the liberation of man, I see in the thing itself a natual growth, which must come, a product of nature, a work of God, like the light and the air. It is no creation of man's fancy, no caprice of man's self-will, no device or hobby of man. It has its existence in the nature of things. man. It has its existence in the nature of things. And it must needs assert its existence; and we might as well resent the sun's rising as the growth and dissemination of those principles for the sake of which you, my friends, are associated. I say, therefore, that Abolitionism, with whatever imperfections and infirmities it may be connected, is the emboditude of the same of ment and expression of a higher will than man's.
It lies not in your will that you are Abolitionists.
Ye must needs be so; you cannot help it. You have not chosen this truth, but this truth has chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth such fruits as ye have produced and are producing.
But all this is apparent, not only from the essential
nature of Abolitionism, being identified with the law
of Justice and Love, the acknowledged principles
of our religion, but also, as I began with remarking, from its history, which has been one steady course of

triumph. This manifests the presence of a more than human power. This shows us the working of Nature and of Providence.

I shall not attempt to go into the particulars of this highest providence. this history. Even if I were able to tell it, it would be scarcely necessary here and now; for the members of this Society have been among the earliest witnesses of the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause. They have been sharers in its fortunes. Its history is theirs, and that of their associates and friends. And I might as well bring coals to Pennsylvania, or carry granite to New Hampshire, as undertake to tell you how the cause for which many of you are living and laboring has sped. From the moment William Lloyd Garrison publicly declared that the holding a man as a slave, is not only an evil and curse, but a moral wrong, a violation of God's law, and as such to be abstained from justantly, from that moment you have seen how this word has vindicated its truth and vitality by the agitation it has occasioned. You know how it has stirred the whole land; how it has travelled through all high-ways and by-ways; how it has commanded and fixed public attention, shaking in pieces old and time-honored ecclesiastical organizations, attracting the regards of eminent men like Chaming, and making them its servants, inspiring distinguished statesmen like Adams, whom it crowned with his highest glory, bestief all the record of the property of it has occasioned. You know how it has stirred the bursting like some magic gas into our national councils, and throwing men into convulsions of rage and fear. At every meeting that you have held, you have had some new triumph to celebrate. Every event that has befallen you has proved an occasion. event that has befallen you has proved an occasion of rejoicing, a new spring of animation. And now, at home and abroad, so much is occurring to inspire every heart that beats for Freedom, that though you were to hold such meetings as this every day, every day you would have to note a new step taken towards the consummation you so devoutly wish for. At this present moment, the National Legislature, the central government of this great empire, is brought to a stand-still by the intrusion of your great principle. The two political parties which

great principle. The two political parties have hitherto divided the country between great principle. The two political parties which have hitherto divided the country between them, are rendered powerless. They camot stir hand or foot. One or the other of them has always had its way, and now they are both baulked; and fruitful as politicians are in the most beautiful compromises, and in the most skilful management, the representatives of the nation, more than two hundred busy and ready-witted individuals, cannot get organized. They have been winding up the political machine, winding and winding, day after day, for weeks, but the clock will not strike, the wheels will not go. A great deal of veration and indignation is expressed, but there the machine stands. It will not stri. Every thing would get into order, it is commonly said, and go smoothly enough, were it not for a little dust—a little free soil—which has got in among the works, and is absorbing all the oil; if it were not, in plainer terms, for the outrageous obstinacy of a few wrongheaded and perverse individuals called Free Soilers. Now these individuals may be wrong-headed, and perverse, and obstinate, although the fact that the most prominent of them have shown a disposition to fall in with either of the two great parties, provided an object which they desire, which is perfectly constitutional, to say the least, is secared, (a fair construction of certain committees,)—although this fact

WHO

Powes, av J Billings. 1850.

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say, is no great evidence of perverse, they were altogether unreasonable and perverse, they could not possibly stand their ground as they do. They would have been put down long ago. The would have risen against them. Not They would have been put down long ago. The whole country would have risen against them. Not merely by the power of a majority, but in the great power of wisdom and reason, their fellow-members would have brought them to terms in a few hours. But they have not yet forsaken their ground. The country has not yet risen against them. The majority has not yet put them down. And the reason is, however wrong-headed they may be, they are conscious that they are standing upon a plain the inciple of Right and Hunanity. Underneath the narrow doctrine of Free Soilism, a larger and stronger truth lies, from which its adherents derive power. truth lies, from which its adherents derive power. Let them be never so self-willed, they know that they have right on their side, that there is an eternal law of God for them to be faithful to. And their opponents know this too, or, if they do not, strictly speaing, know it, they feel it. They feel that there nething in the way which they cannot demonstrate, even to their own satisfaction, to be unreasonable and wrong, and the country feels this too, and so the contest is left to go on. How it will terminate we can only guess. We all know that one of the great can only guess. We all know that one of the political parties is pretty strong in its party a ance, and the other great party very accommod. and they may settle it between them." But be this as it may, I congratulate you, friends, on the power of your cause, on this new and animating evid

MINW MOINT C

I suppose there are a great many persons who look upon the state of things which has existed now for some weeks, in our national legislature, with real anxiety; but I do not invariant to the legislature. anxiety; but I do not imagine that any abolitionist heart the cause of human rights, sympathises with such apprehensions. There would seem indeed to be an alarming symptom of social disorganization; when the government will not go. But the cause of the difficulty is the because a right principle has become strong the in its councils to prevent its moving any longer in a wrong direction, because Freedom and Justice and Humanity, instead of being vague abstractions hovering over the heads of men, are coming down into their hearts and getting embodied in the active sentiments, in the will, and so becoming the active sentiments, in the will, and so becoming fixed into the condition of things as facts—if such is the source of the difficulty, there is no occasion of anxiety, but abundant reason for rejoicing and encouragement. It is order, not chaos, that is coming. The kingdom of heaven, the dominion of right, is at

That such actually is the cause of this confusion in the councils of the nation, we have abundant ev-The whole course of things, recently, shows that a higher interest than that of banks and tariffs is beginning to snimate political parties, and take possession of the public mind. It is becoming aparent to all that there is one question, which is the section of the day, and which will thrust all other hings aside until it is settled; and that is a question vital considerations, the establishment of equal justice, the entire aboltion of all wrong. Before its increasing influence, which is rising like the wind, all mere political arrangements are beginning to be betray their weakness and inefficiency. There may be a lull in the breeze at times, and occasionally may seem to die wholly away; but it only pauses to gain new strength-to blow with greater power. olitical parties watch for it, and trim their sails ac-. We have seen the Whigs claiming to be lers, though they would not venture to assume the name, or accept as their own the triumphs Soil; and the great Democratic party, which has for the most part ruled the country, has been broken in two. The breach has been healed indeed, after a fashion, and with small honor; still, although once so compact and complete in its organization, it shows marks of being sorely weatherbeaten. In and through all the events which make up our political history for the last few years, we may which is above us all. It is not man merely, Truth, Nature, God, who is stirring in our land. Let be that there has been ignorance, and folly and violence, of one kind or another, more or less round, still, in and through all, the Eternal Law Right has been coming into operation. It must come. No power on earth can stop it. To abolitionists this is very plain. It is plain to every man who seeks to see things as they are. But it is not plain to those who take counsel only of their own rejudices and interests. It is not plain to those ion so close to their eyes that their sight, dazzled and blinded, extends only a very few inches. Still, it is growing plainer and plainer every day; and the time will shortly come when it will be so plain, that it will be palpable to the blindest, that it is the kingdom of God which is coming, and that it is as preposterous to resist it as to attempt to resist the law of gravitation.

I do not know, friends, whether you ever grow

weary and desponding. I do not see why you should, amidst the numerous tokens of success which greet every step of your progress. But when the heart that has been touched with a sense of the wrongs inflicted on the slave does grow weary and faint, let it nent, viz: that the cause of abolition is not of man's devising. It is not the invention of human wit, liable, like all human works, to decay and destruction It is the cause of truth, of all that is just and hu mane. Freedom, Right, Love, are not human fictions. They are the prime interests of the Universe, the eternal will of God. All nature is constructed for their furtherance. This faith, steadily their interests of the Universe, the eternal will of God. cherished, must dissipate all despondency, and ani-

mute us to persevering exertion.

The political history of our country, since the Anti-Slavery movement commenced, is full of lessons. It is very instructive. It reveals, as I have said, the simple working of nature, and so clearly, that all who are interested for freedom against slavery, cannot but be conscious that power is on their side, and that the opposition which is made to it must

one to naught.

I proceed to mention another lesson which this rame history teaches, the identity of Principle and Policy, of Right and Expediency, in the largest sense of these words. What is right? is one question. What is expedient? is another and a different question. And yet, rightly considered, they ent question. And yet, rightly considered, they bring us the same answer: and right is found to be expedient, and expediency found to be right. And this the history of Abolitionism shows most clearly. The abolitionists have taken their stand upon the simple ground of right. They recognise the natural dictates of Justice and Humanity as their commanding principles of action. They believe that the law which requires us to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, is the command of nature and of God. And they strive in every way to obey and press home upon men the surgeon authority of this press home upon men the supreme authority of this law. What though it irritates and inflames bad pasbe done, may be done with the very best results ultimately to all interested. What though they are not in their counce, simply because they have entire confidence that whatever God commands to be done, may be done with the very best results ultimately to all interested. What though they are not on the results to be above any good can come out of the county and the county are that something wery like a Millenniam was conditioned to the household that confusion and exil. That exists the according to a what is required of them, and moding less, and all that they hold dear on earths to be accordined as dust, if it come in conflict with this simply to do what is required of them, and moding less, and all that they hold dear on earths to be accordined as dust, if it come in conflict with this simply to do what is required of them, and moding less, and all that they hold dear on earths to be accordined as dust, if it come in conflict with this simply to do what is required of them, and moding less, and like the county as the conflict with the simple that we have the construction of the part is the context of the county as the conflict with the simple that it is the result when the county as the conflict with the county and the county as the conflict with the simple that it is become and they must be obsident to the heavenly vision. Speaking, work had not of the county as the context of the county and witness the major that the county is a triple to the previous the context of the county and their cou s'ons, though it produces excitement and uproar, and makes the civil fabric shake to its foundations, yet

say, is no great evidence of perversity. But if they try is getting wide awake, slowly, indeed, but stead- DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE was altogether unreasonable and perverse, they liv. The very thing which it was their purpose to actry is getting wide awake, slowly, indeed, but steadily. The very thing which it was their purpose to accomplish is being accomplished. Does not the result show, then, that they have taken the very best
way, the wisest, the most politic way, to effect the
object they have in view? Is not their fearless and
uncompromising fidelity to principle proved by its
most admirable statesmanship? Is it not seen to be
the very expedient best adapted to their end? They
have labored, and are laboring, to elevate the temthe very expedient best adapted to their end? They have labored, and are laboring, to elevate the temperature of Anti-Slavery feeling, until it shall rise to that fervent heat which shall consume every chain in the land, converting it from solid iron into impulpable air. And this purpose is in steady course of fulfilment. Is there any policy, commonly so called, —any political management of party, that could accomplish, or ever has accomplished, a like thing in so short a time? Truly, the Abolitionists, though many of them are women, have, almost without inmany of them are women, have, almost without in-tending it, at all events without taking to themselves any credit for it, practised most excellent states-

And now let us see what is the amo policy which the world thinks so much of. I think if we look at it earnestly, we shall confess that it is so of Mr. King, withdrew his objection, and the resoluwe look at it earnestly, we shall confess that it is so narrow, so very short-sighted, it does not deserve the name even of policy, in any large and manly sense of the word. The thorough politician, commonly so styled, distrusts those simple dictates of right which are the unquestionable laws of God, and right which are the unquestionable laws of God, and the resolutions be laid on the table monly so styled, distrusts those simple dictates of right which are the unquestionable laws of God, and to which the abolitionist clings without making any stipulations for his own safety, or for the safety of any interests whatever. The politician is not willing to yield himself wholly to the guidance of those hour and Borland, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, obtained the simple principles. He follows them only so far as he can see with his own limited vision that they will not interfere with his own personal success, or the interests of his party. He cannot be so absurd as to maintain, for instance, that equal justice is an avil, and freedom a curse, and morey a wrong. It is true, we hear occasionally of one and another who say that slavery is a blessed, a divine institution, but we have never heard of any one so sincere in this opinion, that he wished that himself, his wife and children were slaves. We all, in this part of the world at least, admit the wrongfulness of oppression, the inalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Still, clear as this is to us, yet when we act politically, we are afraid of these truths. We cannot venture to surrender ourselves truths. We cannot venture to surrender ourselves truths. truths. We cannot venture to surrender ourselves to them as a guiding principle. We prefer, and this we call a wise expediency, to put our confidence in some political arrangement, in a Constitution confessedly the device of human wisdom, the work of men who never claimed to be inspired, or in some party, or some coalition of parties. These are the things in which men are counselled to put their main trust. These are the expedients by which the great hopes of mankind are to be accomplished. And so passionate, so blind is the confidence of men in things of this kind, that to preserve a Constitution involate, or to secure the ascendancy of a party, they consent to repress the strongest instincts of humanity. They would silence those who assert the eternal laws of God. They are willing that millions should languals in brutal ignorance and hopeless bondage, and are in brutal ignorance and hopeless bondage, and are in brutal ignorance and hopeless bondage, and are for the presented in the slaves. And in doing so, for such intimations. Had not the South always for such intimations. Had not the South always the honors, who never claimed to be inspired, or in some party, the or some coalition of parties. These are the things

Is it not now worth while to consider which is the part of wisdom, which, in the long run, is most expedient for us, for the whole country, for the whole world: to rely upon those plain dictates of Right and Love, which are written by the finger of God and Love, which are written by the finger of God upon the universal heart of man, or to place all our confidence in the success of some political contrivance or party, the work, not of nature, or the God of nature, but of men; or the most of men too, who, for the most ance or party, the work, not of nature, or the God or nature, but of men; of men, too, who, for the most part, as everybody is saying, have some motive of personal ambition; of men who are caring anxiously for money and for office? Which, it certainly becomes us to ask, which is the wiscst, the most except the comparation of the federal laws. He would be the last man to propose an interference with it in the States.

Mr. Clemens of Alahams, said these resolutions have again and again shown themselves so mighty, and which have just been shaking the old world to its centre, or to embark all our hopes in some frail political device, which may be defeated utterly, as political parties are defeated almost every hour? Which faith has most reason in it, shows the most comprehensive outlook, nay, which is the soundest comprehensive outlook, may, which is the soundest expediency? Which is most worthy an intelligent man to rest in, principles inwrought into the vary nature of all men, and with which all Nature conspires, and God himself, the Fountain of all Power and Wisand God himself, the Fountain of all Powe doin, or in those superficial plans which are always dependent on contingencies over which we can have him to come up and face the music. We, of the don, or in those supernicial plans which are always dependent on contingencies over which we can have no control, and which, by their failure, may at any moment dash the fairest purposes? Let him who would be prudent, let him who would be politic—in the name of reason, let him once for all, and for ever,

the name of reason, let nim once for an and for ever, put his whole trust in the eternal law.

There is not a man of any intelligence and observation who does not see what poor things our political parties are, by what self-seeking management they are ruled, and how their zeal is inflamed by the I do not know, friends, whether you ever gold and how their zeal is inflamed by the large and desponding. I do not see why you should, at his been touched with a sense of the wrongs dicted on the slave does grow weary and faint, let it estrengthened anew to its blessed work by the simple strengthened anew to its blessed work by

If any one wants to be satisfied of the inexpediency of mere political arrangements, the impolicy of politicians, let him just cast a glance back upon our recent political history. Some years ago, the Whigs nominated for President a Northern General. They relied upon the magic of a military title. They attributed General Jackson's triumph in great part to tributed General Jackson's triumph in great part to that; so they concluded that General Harrison was won for the Southern Generals and Southern blood had won for the South at least an equal participation in that; so they concluded that teneral Harrison was the available man for the Presidency; and then they took up for Vice President a Southern man, whose party attachments were doubtful, and this was considered as confirming his availability. This was believed to be an admirable political move. And, as politics go, it certainly did bid pretty fair for the party of their natural rights ander any and all circums. Rut in a short month after his election, General larrison died, of the Presidency, as it has been said; and the administration passed into the hands of one whom the party that elected him could have no

So, again, the Democratic party thought the Mexican war a capital move, and the gold of California, which, however, unknown at the time, did not enter into the original consideration, would seem to show that it was a capital move. But if it had been foreseen that the war would produce a President for the opposite porty, and that the territory that might be acquired, rich as it might be, might be free also, as well as rich, would not the Southern portion of the personnel of the slaves—thus placing the lives, peace and prosperity of the South in jeopardy.

He also referred to the speech made by Mr. Seward in Ohio, and said that he had taken much broader ground on the question of slavery than Mr. Chase. He had burst through all bounds; and others of the North who pretended to advocate the same cause ought to blush for their feeble advocacy. The feelings expressed in that speech were not simply those of a few hot-brained fanatics of the North—there were too many damning evidences that they were the

Washinston, Jan. 8.

Senate.—Mr. Underwood presented a memorial from citizens of Kentucky, setting forth the evils of war, and asking Congress to take measures for the establishment of a Congress of Nations, who shall arbitrate disputed matters between different powers.

Mr. Underwood stated that he entirely agreed with the memorialist in the sentiment of this petition. Nunerous other memorials were presented.

Mr. Upham presented resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont, on the subject of Slavery, which he moved be printed.

Mr. Mangum moved that the motion to receive the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Hale demanded the Yeas and Naya.

Mr. Upham expressed the hope that the Senate would not depart from the usual custom of receiving and printing all resolutions from Legislatures of Sovereign States. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

overeign States.

Mr. King contended that the usual course was, up

on the presentation of resolutions of this character to receive them and lay them on the table.

-Yeas 11, Nays 46.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Hale, Calhoun and Borland, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion to pass the subject over informally for the present, which was agreed to.

JANUARY 10.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the mo-tion to print the resolutions of the Vermont Legisla-ture on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio, having the floor, addressed the Senate. He rejoiced that the precedent set in the case of Vermont, ten years ago, was now to be reversed, and that papers from the Legislatures of

States are to be received and referred, no matte what may be their character.

He wished he could also know that the petitions of ple upon certain questions might be received and referred, instead of, as now, the motion to receive be ferred, instead of, as now, the motion to receive being laid upon the table. It was certainly best that the people of each section and party might know the sentiments of the other upon all subjects. He would take this occasion to say, also, that he con-

they fancy all the while that they are the wise men had their full share in the legislation, the honors they fancy all the while that they are the wise men and the prudent, that they understand the thing; and power of the country? and did they not still while such as contend for instant submission to an aintain their legitimate position in all these reternal law are unreasoning enthusiasts, the wretched they must not press their views upon the South, and in the same breath saying to the North that, if a certain course is not pursued, they will dissolve the Union? Why was not the question met in the true

went much further. They not only resisted the ex-tension of slavery, but also asked its abolition in every State which has come into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution. He would vote for the printing of these resolutions—for fifty thousand wanted the South to understand them. He thought

South, have not endeavored to intimidate the North Our action has been impelled by different motives. The North has told us, time after time, that our opposition to their oppression was not genuine; that we did not mean anything when we said we would resist it. In view of that, we have united in expres sing to you our firm determination to resist to last any further encroachment. We believe

orward to universal freedom.

If any one wants to be satisfied of the inexpedienFree Democracy. He understood him to be in favor leges of property. But if the Constitution did not do that in terms, for one, he was prepared to maintain their natural rights under any and all circumstances.

The Union was valuable only for the rights it secured, and if it was desired that the South remain i the Union, they must be treated with justice. Un in whom the party that elected him could have no confidence. Here the whole plan rent to wreck. Ah! but, you say, Providence, by the death of General Harrison, interfered. Providence is very apt to interfere in such a way; and wise men ought to have kept Providence in view. Put your trust in everlasting principles, and you need never fear that any possible event of Providence will work in any way. lasting principles, and you need never lear that any possible event of Providence will work in any way except to help them.

So, again, the Democratic party thought the Mexican war a capital move, and the gold of California, for the slaves—thus placing the lives, peace as

most earnestly pray God, night and day, the whole North may learn with me, and that is, that concession never satisfied fanaticism. I wish every Senator, from every free State, would take up that text, and go home, and tell the tame, the timid, the wavering, the compromising, that concession never satisfied fanaticism. I thank the Senator for that. I hope the North will find it out, sir. They have felt it some ever since the adoption of the Constitution, but they do not seem to have practically learned it. They are beginning to, however, now, sir. With that, I leave that part of the subject.

There is another remark which the Senator made, which struck me as somewhat peculiar, though it gratter. There are a great many timid people at the North, who have been living with excited nerves and trembling fears of the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds that were to ensue on the dissolution of the Union. Well, sir, they will be exceedingly quieted when they find out that the thing has already taken place, and that they did not know anything about it; for the honorable Senator form Alabara.

crush of worlds' that were to ensue on the dissolution of the Union. Well, sir, they will be exceedingly quieted when they find out that the thing has already taken place, and that they did not know anything about it; for the honorable Senator from Alabama said, sir, the Union is already dissolved. Well, if it is not a matter too serious for a pleasant illustration, let me give him one. Once in my life—I do not know but twice—when I was justice of the peace—for I held that office before I was Senator—when the minister was out of town, I was called upon to join a couple in the solemn and holy bonds of wedlock. I made short work of it. I asked the man if he would take the woman for his wife. 'Certainly,' said he: I came for that very thing.' I asked the woman if she would take the man for her husband. 'Yes,' she said. 'Well, sir, 'said I to them,' you are man and wife—that's all.' The woman looking up with a very incredulous air, suid 'is that all.' (Laughter.) 'Yes, my dear madam, that is all.' 'I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all.' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all.' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all.' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all.' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all,' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all,' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all,' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all,' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that is all,' I why,' she replied, it is all, and show that the torch of the incendiary was placed to their homes, to destroy them. Yes, my dear madam, that is all.' Why,' she replied, it isn't any such mighty affair, after all.' (Laughter.) And so people might say now. If the Union is dissolved, it has produced less commotion than I anticipated. I hardly thought it would be done in so qui-

here that had any right to speak for the whole South. The South was a pretty large sort of a country; it consists of fifteen States; and he did not recognise the right of any Senator to speak for fifteen States. I do not claim to speak for the whole North, nor any considerable portion of it—only a very small part of it—and a good way north, too.

I want to say a word in regard to a remark that fell from the honorable Senator's lips, and which I have heard before, but which I have never taken the trouble to answer, and which I would not now for any effect which it would have at home. It is one that has been often repeated, unreplied to, and unre-placed, and said that Mr. Randolph's slaves were now living in peace within the State of Ohio. Although that State desired a homogenous population, she drives no sufferer from her borders at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, said that those slaves, when they first attempted to settle in Ohio, were driven off by a company, some on horseback and others on foot, armed with pistols, swords and other offensive weapons. If they had been permitted to refuse the first attempted to settle in Ohio, were driven off by a company, some on horseback and others on foot, armed with pistols, swords and other offensive weapons. If they had been permitted to refuse the first attempted to settle in Ohio, were driven off by a company, some on horseback and others on foot, armed with pistols, swords and other offensive weapons. If they had been permitted to refuse the first attempted to settle in Ohio, were driven off by a company, some on horseback and others on foot, armed with pistols, swords and other offensive weapons. If they had been permitted to refuse the first attempted to settle in Ohio, were driven off by a company, some on horseback and others on foot, armed with pistols, swords and other offensive weapons.

busked; and it may be, that sitting in silence, we are supposed to admit that there is some justice in the assertion. The honorable Senator has used the term factory slaves, in speaking of the mechanical population of our Northern States. He speaks of them lation of our Northern States. He speaks of them as slaves, and, sir, it is not new here. I have heard it in private conversations, and I have been very kindly told by individuals who seemed to be influenced by a very earnest desire to give some instruction upon the subject—I have been assured by them that our factory population could not bear a comparison, not only in the amount of physical and animal comfort, but it is told it is not the subject of t quently made, that I think it certainly becomes me—
of others, he truly represented so en
living as I do in one of the villages made up very
stituency? The Senator had said that much misunderstood and misrepresented class of our population. My honorable colleague, sir, sit-ting upon the other side of the chamber, lived in a ms place, and set the Senate right. The village, sir, in which I live, has about one thousand female operatives employed in the manufactories established there. In that village there is, as is common in many cities, a bank for savings, end the amount deposited in it exceeds three hundred thousand dellars and the common when the common in the common i In that village there is, as is common in many cities, a bank for savings, and the amount deposited in it exceeds three hundred thousand dollars; and I think tating to that end, first taste its fruits. As to this I am justified in the remark when I say that more than one-half of that annie deposited by these very slaves, as they are called. And who are they, sir?

where the factory is located; and when poverty, sickness, disease, death—misfortune in any shape—visits the homestead—when paley seizes upon the forms of aged parents, or column ty in any other shape comes as the visitation of Providence, these young women, leaving the homes where they were nourished, and the places where they were born, come down into these villages, and, by their industry, economy, and prudence, generally succeed in making quite happy and confortable the declining years of those parents they have left behind them; and I will do them the justice to say, that I do believe, search the country through, from the Aroostook to our Southern bountry through. try through, from the Aroostook to our Southern boundary—and I do not know exactly where that bounda ry is—be it far or near, sir—that you cannot find in any class of society—I care not where they are, how elevated, how wealthy, or how cultivated they be-you purer moral deportment, or of higher intellectual cul-tivation, or those that understand all the duties and domestic relations, belonging to domestic or social life, in a higher degree than do these same much abused factory girls. Such is the character of population. And of the men, it is equally true. Such is the character of this prudent, industrious, educated, and moral; the are the pride and the glory of New England. would like that any man-be he who he may-be h would like that any man—be he who he may—be he physically, morally, and intellectually brave—no matter how chivalric and bold he may be—I would like him to go into one of these factory villages, and tell this population they were slaves. I would not undertake, sir, to compare this people with the slaves of the South. Leave your slaves at home, and take your masters. I would like then to have the comparison taken, and see upon which side of the scale the weight of intelligence, of all the virtues that adorn the human character, would be found. If it would not be found on the side of those factory operatives, you would have to produce a higher stanoperatives, you would have to produce a higher standard than has fallen under my observation, North or South. I do not say this to court popularity. I believe, if I have not proved anything else, I have proved in my political life, that I am not a great worship-

factory operatives, that are compared to slaves held in the States where that institution is tolerated. Of With one other remark I leave this subject. The ing the knees of the oppressor to tremble. W With one other remark I leave this subject. The honorable Senator from Alabama says that we have clubs and societies in the Northern States, who send out pamphlets and lecturers to preach murder to the slaves—to teach them to murder, and to excite them to the violation of your wives and daughters. Sir, I have been somewhat conversant with the history of the anti-slavery movement in New England within the last few years; and if there has ever been the first letter printed of that character in any of the Northern States, it has escaped the scrutiny which I have giv-States, it has escaped the scrutiny which I have given the subject. I do not stand here as the advocate of any of these organizations. I do not belong to them. I do not say it to avoid any responsibility which may belong to any sentiment I entertain or they entertain. I only wanted to speak of a matter of fact. I have never known a single society, large or small, male or female—men, women, or children

any country, a people more misunderstood, or more misrepresented in that misunderstanding, than our

destroy them.

For one, he could not sit and hear sentiments ex

pressed calculated to degrade the South, and not, i behalf of himself and his constituents, express hi pated. I hardly thought it would be done in so quiet a manner.

The honorable Senator says he speaks for the
whole South. I remember once, on this floor, of hearing an honorable Senator say, that there was nobody

of Ohio at the point of the bayonet.

in intelligence and good breeding, with the Southern
slaves. I have had that opinion given me by honorable gentlemen, members of this body, in private conversation; and remarks of this character are so fremuch of the population thus denounced—to say a societies at the North who sent out inflammatory, single word, not in vindication, but in illustration of that much misunderstood and misrepresented class

Very well: if he did not, the South did, and the

ignorance of Northern gentlemen was unaccounta-ble. They all knew of the New York Auti-Slavery munifacturing village in his State for many years, and now resides in one of the largest and most flour-ishing manufacturing towns of New England: and if I misunderstand their character for intelligence and integrity in any respect, I wish he may rise in the largest and will maintain their rights, feel their wrongs, and will maintain their rights at every haz-

motion to print, he would only say that, no matte Why, they are, in a great measure, composed of the daughters of individuals living remote from the place where the factory is located; and when poverty, sickness, disease, death—misferture is according to the sent here; but as private instructions to the Senators, he could not consent to print them. be sent here; but as private instructions to the

BOSTON, JANUARY 18, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders! 'Men !- if manhood still ye claim-If the Northern pulse can thrill Roused by wrong, or stung by shame, Freely, strongly still— Let the sounds of traffic die— Shut the mill-gate—leave the stall— Fling the axe and hammer by—

Throng to Faneuil Hall

Up, and tread beneath your feet As the heart of one! Banks and tariffs, stocks and trade, Let them rise, or let them fall; FREEDOM asks your common aid— Up, to Faneuil Hall!

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WASSA

CHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society will be held in Boston, on WEDNES DAY next, Jan. 23d, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will probably continue in session the two suc coeding days. The signs of the times are so auspicious for the friends of emancipation, that a large an ed in my political life, that I am not a great worshipper of that. I take this occasion to say, that I do
not know a population of any grade, North or South,
against whom charges of this character could not be
brought with equal justice as they could be brought
against the manufacturing population of New England. No, sir; there never was, in any time or in spirited attendance on their part is confidently expectevery part of the Commonwealth ought to be well represented. We cordially invite our friends, beyond he limits of Massachusetts, to be with us on the apood, or more proaching anniversary. The Slave Power is begin ning to falter-fresh adherents are daily rallying around the standard of Liberty-and the cry 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS' is cause

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

THE BOSTON CHRONOTYPE.

they entertain. I only wanted to speak of a matter of fact. I have never known a single society, large or small, male or female—men, women, or children—that did not disclaim everything of this kind—that did not disclaim everything of this kind—that did not give warning that they should not preach insurrection to the slaves; they have refrained from it—they have cautioned them against it. They have urged the slaves to bow with meckness to a power that they cannot resist, and to put all their energies urged the slaves to how with meckness to a power that they cannot resist, and to put all their energies and all their efforts forth in sending up from their degradation and their misery, supplications to Him who has avowed himself to be the God of the oppressed. I have never seen such a publication as that. I have never seen such a publication as that. I have never heard such a sentiment advanced in any public assembly—never, sir. I have never heard such a prayer in any pulpit. On the contrary to that, different conduct has been inculented, so far as I have any knowledge of the matter. If there he had been faithful—had he not made shipwreck of any such societies as the honorable Senator from Alabama has spoken of, I know nothing of them. He has a more intimate knowledge of what is going on in the Northern States than I have, if he is advised that what he says is the truth.

I have said thus much, but I do not propose to go into discussion about the resolution or anything of

hope of crushing the Massachusetts Anti-Slav hope of crushing characterized by personal raise ciety, and strongly characterized by personal raise lence and abuse, by misrepresentation and falsely Pailing of success in this ungracious builten subsequently gave himself wholly to the fabrical a living—in other words, to the translation and pulication of La Fontaine's Fables. But this fel. pay; and finally the Chronotype was launched on pay; and linally the Coronaspe was launched at a sea of adventure, not exactly for piratical papers but with a variety of flaga to be used deceptively a cording to the exigencies of the case, without scruple as to the kind of freight taken on bearl to having no certain destination. It has now game donbut not at all to the detriment of lawful and her ble commerce.

From its commencement to its extinction, the Ch notype was a catch-penny sheet, having two per objects in view-first, a bitter and unmitigated by objects in field organized abolitionism, and according superficial support of various reformatory moves so as to catch the patronage of all who reach feel superficially in regard to these matter. sumed an air of independence and boldness, yet vi accommodating, adroit and trickish, as an end va be gained. It was not without its merits, and his lished much useful and valuable matter; yet is a vocacy of any cause, so far as the editor was en cerned, was generally in such a triaing, back-fied manner, as to afford it no substantial and it times it was scurrilous in the extreme; it could be therefore, make any moral impression upon the con munity. Men read it to be amused, not instruct as they read the Boston or New York Hend was flippant, it was smart, it was pagnacious, it unscrupulous. Why then did it not succeed cause nobody could safely trust it; because it is enough on the subject of reform to lose the em nance of conservatism, and equivocated and diam too much to win the hearty support of radicals · If it had told less truth in its life, says the elim his valediction, 'it would not be lying here in der This is not certain. At almost any time, while it we living, it might have been said of it- Here has the Chronotype -for it was not veracious. It was the chosen medium through which apostates from the anti-slavery cause sent their poisoned arrows at h uncompromising and conscientious advocate. In moral philosophy was of the Paley type. It is culed consistency, and made a mock of consistency Witness its course respecting the Disunian position of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It mining and denounced that Society for recognizing any proslavery guaranties in the United States Committee
—roundly denied that there were any such in the instrument, and then gave its support to the Free Soil party, which not only acknowledges all the compro mises alluded to, but equally with the Whig sal Democratic parties is ready to stand by them. Wilness its plastering over the pro-slavery character of Martin Van Buren and the New York Barnburne Witness its sophistical, untruthful, billingsgue defence of 'Father Mathew,' to shield that craven houred, two-faced reformer from condemnation. Every position has seemed more agreeable to its taste and morality than an erect one; and it very perceptbly grew weak in its tone and lax in its moral no quirements as it advanced in years. Its editor is not deficient in mental acuteness, or in ready talent; but his past career has shown that he is not a reliable

There is great need in this as in other cities of a daily journal, that shall be broadly reformatory in its object, divested of all personal malevolence, digni fied in its course, clear in the perception and steadfast in the maintenance of principle, edited with test and ability, and at the same time equal to any other as a newspaper, containing the general intelligence of the times. Such a journal, we believe, might made to live; but it must have a very different m at the helm from the editor of the Chronotype, self-respect in his next undertaking.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO REVIEWED. By ARROT LT. ERMORE. Boston: William Crosby and H. P. Nidols, 111 Washington street-1850. pp. 310.

This is the work which obtained the premium of five hundred dollars, offered by the American Penn Society for ' the best Review of the Mexican War, on the principles of Christianity, and an enlightened nanship,' and awarded by a Committee con isting of the Hon. Simon Greenleaf, LL. D., the Ret. William Jenks, D. D., and the Rev. Baron Stow, D. D. Its publication has been greatly delayed by the absence of the author in the West Indies, for the beza careful revision, and incorporated some new materials, procured at the seat of government by persons research and the kindness of friends; as that some thing has been gained by this delay. The attempt is made to bring the conclusions down to the present

So faithful, so admirable, so complete, was Judge Jay's Review of this most wicked of all wars, that its rejection led us to fear that the favored production would be, not a better one, (if better were possible, but decidedly inferior to it-tame in its reproofs, timid in its allegations, and halting in its conclusions But we are very agreeably disappointed, both as to the ability and moral directness which it displays. Though we have not read critically (as we mean to do) every page of it, we have read enough to give it our warmest commendation. In style, in method and arrangement, in the presentation and accumulation of facts, in dignity and strength, in explicitness and impartiality, in moral elevation and true Christian fidelity, it is all that could be desired. It lays the axe at the root of all war; but the war with Merico it traces, from beginning to end, with special care, and exposes with great power. Coming so late after the publication and wide circulation of Judge Jay's work, it would seem to be published under great disadvantage; but this will be found to be only apparent. Those who have read the former will be equally gratified in perusing the latter. Each author treats the subject in his own way; and while there is necessarily a similarity in the facts and proofs at duced, touching the cause and nature of the war, there is also great variety in mode of thought and form of expression. Both works should be in every library; both should be put in the cheapest form, and at its lowest cost, for circulation among the industries, hard-handed portion of the population, in wheat is invested all political sovereignty.

The following are the contents of this excellent rolume, from which we intend to make liberal extracts,

as we can find room :
Chapter I. Introduction. II. Circumstances prodisposing to the war with Mexico. III. The chief motive of the war. [This is justly asserted and demonstrably proved to have been the extension and perpetuity of slavery.] IV. Pretexts for the war.
V. Preparation for war. VI. VII. The beginning min ending of the war, arguments for peace. The expenditures of the war. IX. The destruction of human life. X. The hospital and the battle-field XI. Legitimate barbarities of the war. XII. Illegi-imate (†) barbarities. XIII. Military executions. XIV. Illegalities. XV. Political evils of the wat al home. XVI. Political evils of the war abroad XVII. The new territories. XVIII. New schemes of invasion and annexation. XIX. Military glory. XX. The true destiny of the United States. XXI. The statesman's retribution. XXII. War maxima. fire-side. XXV. The vices of the camp. XXVI XXVII. The war-spirit and the gospel XXVIII. Lessons of the war. XXIX Substitute for war. XXX. Pacification of the world. XXXI. seion. Appendix-Historical events of the wat

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WHITTIER'S POEMS.

Poss, 57 Jour G. Whitten. Illustrated by H. Boston: Benjamin B. Mussey & Co.

1850. We are indebted to the publishers for a superb copy We are masses a second edition having been pubof these rocus listed in magazine. The time has been when praise ear post-rider. These were readily copied by other pers, and thus encouraged, the youthful poet estimed to multiply the proofs of his inspiration continues to multiply saw proofs of his inspiration until the land was thrilled by his strains. Whittier needs no men's commendation; his reputation is esnceds no mass this genius stands confessed on both sides of the Atlantic. He is not only a distinguished Amerof me Anana but there have been few poets in any age tee post, out these many age to compare with him. Though in his felicitous Proem to this volume, he disparagingly says-The rigor of a frozen clime,

The rigor of a frozen crime,
The harshness of an untaught ear,
The jarring words of one whose rhyme
Bests often Labor's hurried time,
Of Duty's rugged march through storm and strife, are

vet in point of poetic beauty, freedom, grace and fire where shall we look for his superior? We are astonwhere small is flight toward perfection, in these particulirs, since we first found him, a bashful boy covered with blushes, from whom scarcely a word could be exterted, though hearing from us nothing but words of encouragement and panegyrie. As early as 1833, consecrated his genius to the cause of the slave; and millions of hearts have been stirred to the utmost depths by his glorious anti-slavery lyrics - lyrics which never have been equalled in any struggle, in any age, and we believe never will be; for such an eccasion, in such a country, can never again occur. It is impossible to estimate, it would be difficult to exaggerate, the influence which he has exerted on the popular mind and heart, to make slave holding exble, and to break the fetters of those in bondage. He who can read his lines on ' Clerical Oppressors'-On reading Gov. Ritner's Message in 1836'- Masnechusetts to Virginia' - Our fellow-countrymen in chains'- Stanzas for the Times'- The Branded Hand '- The Hunters of Men' - The Yankee Girl -To Faneuil Hall' -&c. &c., and not feel every fibre roused within him, and his pulse bounding with electric excitement, must have water running in his veins instead of blood, or have no flesh in his 'obdurate heart.' Here is a verse from another effusion, which we read for the first time :-

O, my God !- for that free spirit, which of old in Boston fown

Bosto

"Up for God and Massachusetts!-Set your feet on Mammon's lie ! Perish banks and perish tariffs—spin your cotton's latest pound—
But in Heaven's name keep your honor—keep the heart o' the Bay State sound!""

We must give the concluding verse-would that

we could also give to it an answer at this criais !-Where's the MAN for Massachusetts? Where's the

voice to speak her free? Where's the hand to light up bonûres from her moun-Beats her Pilgrim pulse no longer? Sits she dumb in her despair?
Has she none to break the silence? Has she none to

do and dare?

O, my God! for one right worthy to lift up her rust-And to plant again the Pine Tree in her banner's tat-

Where's the man for Massachusetts! Who will answer? On the lips of Webster hangs a padlock, and Everett is dumb, and Winthrop panders to Southern insolence, and Choate was long since scourged into

By a singular oversight, in both editions of these Poems, perhaps the best effusion that Whittier ever wrote is omitted. We republish it in this connection. as peculiarly adapted to the present period, in view of the enormous encroachments and monstrous demands of the Slave Power :-

Written on the adoption of Pinckney's Resolutions, in the House of Representatives, and the passage of Cal-houn's 'Bill of Abominations' to a second reading, in the Senate of the United States.

Now, by our fathers' ashes! where's the spirit Of the true-hearted and th' unshackled gone? Sons of old freemen, do we but inherit Their names alone

Is the old Pilgrim spirit quenched within us?
Stoops the proud manhood of our soul's so low
That Mammon's lure or Party's wile can win us To silence now?

No! When our land to rain's brink is verging, In God's name, let us speak while there is time! Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging, SILENCE IS CRIME!

What! shall we henceforth humbly ask, as favors, Rights all our own? In madness shall we barter,
For treacherous peace, the FREEDOM Nature gave us,
God and our charter?

Here shall the statesman seek the free to fetter? Here Lynch law light its horrid fires on high?

And, in the church, their proud and skilled abettor

Make truth a lie?

Torture the pages of the hallow'd Bible. To sanction crime, and robbery, and blood? And, in Oppression's hateful service, libel Both man and God?

Shall our New England stand erect no longer, But stoop in chains upon her downward way. Thicker to gather on her limbs and stronger Day after day

O, zo; methinks from all her wild, green mountains From valleys where her slumbering fathers lie— From her blue rivers and her welling fountain,s And clear, cold sky—

From her rough coast, and isles, which hungry Ocean Gnaws with his surges—from the fisher's skiff, With white sail swaying to the billow's motion Round rock and cliff—

From the free fire-side of her unbought farmer-From her free laborer at his loom and wheel— From the brown smith-shop, where, beneath the

Rings the red steel-

From each and all, if God hath not forsaken Our land, and last us to an evil choice, Loud as the summer thunderbolt shall waken A PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Startling and stern! the Northern winds shall bear it Over Potomac's to St. Mary's wave; And buried Freedom shall awake to hear it Within her grave.

O, let that voice go forth! The bondman sighing By Santoe's wave, in Mississippita cane, Shall feel the hope, within his bosom dying, Revive again

Let it go forth! The millions who are gazing Sadly upon us from afar, shall smile.

And unto God devout thanksgiving raising,

Bless us the while!

O, for your ancient freedom, pure and holy,
For the deliverance of a groaning earth,
For the wrong'd captive, bleeding, crush'd and lowly,
Let it go forth!

Some of the best of fathers! will ye falter Some of the best of fathers! will ye mater
With all they left ye perilled and at stake?
Ho! once again on Freedom's holy altar
The fire awake!

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together, Put on the harness for the moral fight,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father.

Maistrans THE RIGHT!

ELIHU BURRITT'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. Part CIRCULAR-ABOLITION OF THE GALLOWS. First. Worcester, Mass.: Published by Thomas Drew, Jr. 1850. pp. 108.

parties concerned. The time has been when praise parties concerned. The time has been when praise good sense, and a loving and philanthropic spirit. Their author has endeared himself to a great number of people, on both sides of the Atlantic, by his efforts to promote the Brotherhood of the Human Race in the establishment of universal peace; and as preliminary to this, by seeking to effect an ocean penny post between the nations. To all these, this unpresented to the report of the Legislative committee last year give need to the report of the Legislative committee last year give need to the report of the Legislative committee last year give need to make a special effort to promote its abolition in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To accomplish my purpose, petitions must be extensively circulated, and immediately forwarded to the Legislature now in session. The recent recommendation of Governor Briggs, on this subject, in his Annual Message, and the report of the Legislative committee last year give need to promote its abolition in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To accomplish my purpose, petitions must be extensively circulated, and immediately forwarded to the Legislature now in session. The recent recommendation of Governor Briggs, on this subject, in his Annual Message, and the report of the Legislative post between the nations. To all these, this unpretending little volume will be specially welcome. Mr.
Burritt is possessed of a genial and hopeful temperament; and though not very radical in his mode of

I have printed this Circular and Petition, and intend speech or manner of attack, in regard to corrupt insti- to send one to every town in this Commonwealth. I

BY SAMUEL GREGORY, A. M., Secretary of the American Medical Education Society. Boston:
Published by the Society. For sale by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. 1850.

served commendation. The Post says We cheerfally notice the publication of this interesting Letter on an interesting subject. The Traveller says— This Letter presents a large amount of information, both local and general, in a style plain and convincing, yet admirably delicate and judicious.' The Bec says

— It will impress some people with some new ideas
of more importance than they had ever imagined.'

The New York of May, Washington Goode, then
scarcely alive, was hanged in the jail-yard of Boston. Before that, several persons, capitally convicted
in and near Boston, had been suffered to live, by ex-The National Era, (Washington,) edited by a physician, says—This Letter should be in the hands of as is known, society had suffered nothing by this every American woman.' To these favorable testi-monies, we would add our own. Mr. Gregory, in the prosecution of his praiseworthy enterprise, has man- the community by surprise; and, in a very brief space ifested great judgment, admirable perseverance, and of time, 25,000 persons remonstrated against his example a high moral sentiment. His Letter should be read and weighed by all classes, especially those for whose benefit it is specially intended.

Council. Their remonstrances were unavailing. After the fatal purpose of the Executive was known, whose benefit it is specially intended.

debted to a friend in Philadelphia for a copy of an known in the criminal history of Massachusetts, was address, in a pamphlet form, delivered before a meeting of the members and friends of the Pennsylvania his execution, crimes involving personal violence have FURNESS, the enlightened, fearless and eloquent pas-Anti-Slavery annual fair, Dec. 10, 1849, by W. H. tor of the Unitarian church in Philadelphia. Our estimate of it is such that we have copied it entire in saults with deadly weapons, and assaults with intent our present number; and every reader will give us many thanks for so doing. 'Credit to whom credit is due."

dren of the city, and the galleries crowded with la- there for such crimes for the six months preceding dies and gentlemen, to witness the presentation of a and the six months succeeding the execution of Goode, large and beautiful clock for the use of the Hall, and I find that during the six months ending with the which was given to the city by the children aforesaid. execution of Goode, and in the very community which The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. made the presentation witnessed his execution, four persons were commitspeech, and Mayor Bigelow responded; after which, ted for felonious assaults, one for murder, (who was addresses were made by Gov. Briggs, Francis Brin- convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five ley, Esq., and others. Various odes were sung on the years in the State Prison;) one for rape, (who was occasion, and dancing and waltzing entered into with convicted of a milder offence only, and sent six much zest by the children of all sizes, from six feet months to the House of Correction;) and that two downwards. The festivities ended by a display of fireworks from the west end of Quincy Market. 'The simple assault and battery; and I find that in the folemblems appended to the clock,' says the Courier, lowing six months, eight persons were committed for are those of the State and City. The names of all felonious assaults; three for rape; one for murderthe children, as well as the names of their parents, and a colored man-(under circumstances almost identical the places of their births, enclosed in a tin box, are with the case of Goode;) and three hundred and forthe places of their births, enclosed in a tin box, are deposited within the clock. The box is to be opened one hundred pears hance. We are very glad that a clock has been placed in Fancuil Hall; and we now wonder that a place which is so frequented by public meetings has not long since been supplied with one; but it strikes us that there is a good deal of clap-trap about this whole affair; and we see no pertinence in since, a clergyman was publicly hanged for the murder with solemn suggestions, if the suspicions of many persons shall finally be verified. Only a short time since, a clergyman was publicly hanged for the murder of the six of th having the children of the city called upon to make a of his wife. He died, however, protesting his inno donation of a clock for the public use. We think it cence. The case attracted much public attention, would be more creditable to the city to have the fact

otic.' This land, with its three millions of slaves, by the hangman. I mingled with them, and heard was lauded as 'the freest land on earth'-and Long- their drunken curses and ribaldry, and witnessed fellow's recent ode on the Union (a culogy dripping their heartless and brutal disregard of human agowith the blood of imbruted humanity) was sung as ny, and the hot and devilish passions engendered by though Samuel Hoar had not been driven from Caroling, and Massachusetts's colored seamen were not seized in southern ports, and hurried to prison or the self, I turned away, to renew my labors for the over auction block, and lynch law was not paramount throw of the barbarous and heathenish institution of south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the Slave Pow- the gallows. and politics of the land !

At the close, the whole assembly united in singing the gallows from our State? the following stanza, to the tune of 'Boston':-

Long be our fathers' temple ours;
Woe to the hand by which it fails;
Departed spirits watch its towers,
While living patriots guard its walls.'

We should like to know who those living patriots are; and as for the temple itself, what is it but a den of thieves? The rising generation must have better instruction; 'our fathers' grievously sinned in the day that they sacrificed the rights and liberties of the colored population of this country to subserve their own purposes; and the bloody compact which they made must be broken in pieces like a potter's vessel. 'The Lord will enter into judgment with the ancients of his people, and the princes thereof; for ye have eaten up the vineyard; the spoil of the poor is in your houses. What mean ye that ye beat my people to convention of the people of this Comvention of the people of this Comvention. pieces, and grind the faces of the poor? saith the Lord God of hosts. Say ye not, A Confederacy, to all whom this people shall say, A Confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and let him

Saturday morning last. His age was something near fifty. Dr. Gay was one of the physicians employed by government to examine the remains, said to be those of Dr. Parkman, which were found in Dr. Webster's apartments at the Medical College. His remains will be taken to Hingham, his native town, for interment. Dr. Gay was a brother of the editor of the Netical Asia Slaves as a brother of the editor of the Netical Asia Slaves and the Agents of the Commonwealth, specially deputed for this purpose, have been DRIVEN Gay and The Agents of the Commonwealth and the Agents of the

for interment. Dr. Gay was a brother of the editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

DISUNION PETITION.

Friends who have received, or who may receive, the petition for Secession from the Union, are requested to circulate the same for signature without delay, and forward the petitions to the undersigned at as early a day as is consistent with a full attention to the subject.

EACK WITH INSULT AND VIOLENCE: the Federal Government being appealed to in vain, through Congress, for redress.

III. Because it is morally degrading, politically disastrous, and a glaring paradox, for a State glorying in their slavery.

IV. Because, by the alliance of the North with the South, the SLAVE POWER has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating

It will be seen that one column is assigned to Legal Voters, and one to Other Persons. It is hoped that there may be a full signature, this year, by the anti-alayery women. SAMUEL MAY, Ja.,

The articles in this collection are on a variety of topics pertaining to the cause of humanity and freedom, the growth of mind and the extension of knowledge, mainly culled from the editorial columns of the patible with the teachings and spirit of Christianity

speech or manner of attack, in regard to corrupt institutions and usages, nor remarkably clear-sighted in
determining the scope and bearing of great principles,
as respects individual duty and consistency of action,
he is evidently a sincere and unwearied laborer in
the great field of human redemption.

To send one to every town in this Commonwealth. I
now ask you to employ some person in your town to
circulate it immediately, and obtain signatures, both
make and female. And you will also direct him to
ask the petitioners to give the small sum of five cents
each, to defray the necessary expenses of the enterprise. You will pay the agent for his services, and LETTER TO LADIES IN PAYOR OF FEMALE PHYSICIANS, the postage, out of the money thus collected, and for-

This pamphlet is receiving very general and dework immediately. Let there be no delay. One

and while Goode was lying under his sentence of ADDRESS OF WILLIAM H. FURNESS. We are in- death, thus confirmed, the most horrible murder eve increased largely in our neighborhood. Minor offences seed of that one execution.

It is said that executions tend to prevent crime. To

PRESENTATION OF A CLOCK. On Monday evening, test this assertion, I have procured a statement from the floor of Faneuil Hall was filled with the chil-

of such a donation having been made forgotten, in-stead of remembered, a hundred years hence.

operate upon the public mind and heart. I was in the neighborhood of the gallows when he was hanged. stead of remembered, a hundred years hence.

Of course, the speeches and odes were very 'patri
I saw the crowd who came to learn the lesson taught

er did not hold absolute mastery over the religion Men and women,-brethren and sisters,-will you not join in this Christian work, and this year banish

JOHN M. SPEAR. 2 1-2 CENTRAL COURT.

The following is a good form of Petition :-To the Senate and House of Representatives in Gen eral Court assembled :

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of , respectfully ask for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. To the Senate and House of Representatives of Mas

sachusetts:

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of , in this State, deeply impressed with the necessity, duty and importance of such an act, earnestly request that you will immediately call a monwealth, to determine what measures shall be taken to effect a peaceful SECESSION FROM THE AMERICAN UNION, for some one or all

f the following reasons:—

I. Because a portion of the citizens of Massa hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread; and he shall be for a sanctuary. Thus would we have the children of the city instructed.

I. Because a portion of the citizens of Massachusetts, solely on account of the color of the skin which it has pleased an All-wise Creator to beatow upon them, on visiting the Southern States, are SEIZED, THRUST INTO PRISON, FINED, CONDEMNED TO WORK WITH FELONS IN THE CHAIN-GANG, AND FREQUENT-LY SOLD ON THE AUCTION-BLOCK AS SLAVES, in contempt of the sovereignty of the State, and in utter disregard of that clause in the United States Constitution which declares,—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY,—

V. Because, by THE COMPROMISES OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, Southern SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

WILLIAM'S BIBLE PANDRAM. All should see this fine panorama before its exhibition closes in our city. It is an elegant painting of Bible history, and is admired by all classes.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, Souther slaveholders are allowed a slave representation in Congress; the right to hunt and seize their fugitive slave on the soil of Massachusetts to sup press slave insurrections. And, so long as the people of this Commonwealth consent to these comproved the same of the commonwealth consent to these comproved the same of the commonwealth consent to these comproved the same of the consent to these comproved the consent to the common wealth consent to the common wealt

Death of a Nimrod.—Mr. Thomas Meacham, of the town of Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., who died a few weeks ago, was something of a hunter. He kept an exact account of the game killed by him, which has been furnished to the St. Lawrence Mercury. Number of wolves, 214; do. panthers, 77; do. bears, 219; do. deer, 2550.

Mortality of Boston in 1849.—The mortality of 1849 in Boston, including still-born, will be a little rising of 5,300. In 1848, excluding still-born, it was not quite 4000.

Cause and Effect.—A fall of snow at Matamoras, on the 14th ult., astonished the Mexicans, who attributed it to the presence of the 'Americanos.'

Death of Cal. Thomas H. Perkins, Jr.—We regret to announce the death of Col. Thomas H. Perkins, Jr., who died in Boston on the 14th inst. He was long and favorably known for the many excellent father in the final visit to the United States, and deservedly shared the manifestations and regards of the American people. father in the final visit to the United States, and deservedly shared the manifestations and regards of the American people. In all the relations of life, he enjoyed the warmest esteem in France; he never swerved from his republican principles, and the example of his illustrious parent. His dissolution took place at Lagrange, the family seat. The corpse was brought to the small private cemetery within the walls of the ancient convent of Picpus, where repose the dead of several noble families—de Noailles, de Grammont, Lamoignon, and others. On this superstance, and described the continue of the conti Grammont, Lamoignon, and others. On this spot, under a simple tomb, lies General Lafayette.—Paris Cor. of the Journal of Commerce.

Homicide at Worcester .- On the evening of the 5th inst., at a tippling house known as the Baird House, on the outskirts of Worcester, a rencontre took place between John Brewer and Wm. Shurtleff, in which the former was killed. There had been a previous difficulty between the parties, and the deceased had threatened to whip Shurtleff. At the time of the collision Brewer had streak Shurtleff. collision. Brewer had struck Shurtleff several times before he returned the blows. They then clinched, struggled and fell, Shurtleff coming uppermost. In his fall, Brewer struck the edge of the bar, which broke his neck. Shurtleff immediately surrendered

Connecticut.—According to statistics derived from the Connecticut Register for 1850, the number of births in the State during the year ending August 5th, 1849, was 7,373; deaths, 5,016; and of marria-ges, 2,767.

Massachusetts Finances.—The Governor's Address hows the condition of the State finances to be as

follows:
The receipts for the last year amounted to \$540,-648, and the expenditures to \$601,605. Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$60,945. The school fund amounts to \$903,000;—that for Indians, to

\$2,500.

The draught upon the treasury the past year for the support of State paupers exceeds \$90,000.

Naturalization of the Hungarians.—On Monday week, at New York, Count Ujhazi, late Governor of Comorn, attended by his family, Mdlle. Jagello, and fourteen of the Hungarian emigrants, took the initial acts of their intention to become citizens of the United States. They declared that they could not do a better act to close the year with than by taking the better act to close the year with than by taking the total country of the United States, who had received them with such unbounded hosnitality.

Runaway Slaces.—There has been a lull in the business of the underground rails and in this vicinity for a month or two past; but within this week or two, it has brisked up again. Last week, a slave man and woman made their escape from near Camden, Del. On Thursday, constable Moody arrested a runaway slave man in the cars who belongs to Mr. Auld, a son of the former owner of Frederick Douglass. On Sun and in August lost his youngest child.

The only daughter of Mr. Copway, the Indian chief, died on Satarday week, at the Western Hotel, New York, of typhus fever; she was four years old. About a month ago, Mr. Copway lost his youngest child.

The only daughter of Mr. Copway, the Indian chief, died on Satarday week, at the Western Hotel, New York, of typhus fever; she was four years old. About a month ago, Mr. Copway lost his youngest child.

The The only daughter of Mr. Copway, the Indian chief, died on Satarday week, at the Western Hotel, Sew York, of typhus fever; she was four years old. About a month ago, Mr. Copway lost his youngest child.

The The only daughter of Mr. Copway, the Indian chief, died on Satarday week, at the Western Hotel, died on Satarday week, at the West arrived in this city, much worn down, from the neigh-borhood of Millington, Md. The abolitionists did not borhood of Millington, Md. The abolitionists did not succeed in getting them off until last Tuesday or Wednesday.—Wilmington (Del.) Chicken.

Runaway Slaves .- Every day but swells the number of absconding slaves from Maryland. The Cecil Democrat states that eight more, belonging to the estate of the late Washington Hall, of the upper part of that county, absconded a few nights since. The heirs of Mr. Hall have offered a reward of \$1000 for the the opening of the opening of

New Jersey.—Resolutions were introduced into the New Jersey House of Delegates on the 10th inst., instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the application of the Ordinance of 1787 to all territorial governments, and to all States asking admission to the Union. Also, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and not Burlington, Vt., so that the inhabitants of lition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and not for one moment to be deterred from their duty by threats of disunion, the withdrawal of members, or the solemn actions of legislators of Southern States. A resolution was also passed, instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress not to vote for any appropriation of money to defray expenses of the mis-sion to Austria.

objects of curiosity, to say the least, to all who wish to keep posted up in railway matters. The first is map of New England, with her railroads, in 1840; the second exhibits the same territory, with the railroads stretching over nearly the whole of it, for 1850.

Boston—Mayor. The Pathfinder Railway Guide, for January, is published and for sale at this office. In addition to the corrected time-tables for all the New England Railroads, which make it so valuable to the traveller, this

Boston—Mayor's Message.—The new city govern-ment was organized on Monday week. The Mayor, J.P. Bigelow, made the following statements respecting the There are in the city 197 public schools, sustained at a cost for instruction, new school-houses, fuel, &c., of \$334,114. Besides these, there are about 2,000 pupls at private seminaries.

The mortality of the city.

or \$334,114. Besides these, there are about 2,000 pupils at private seminaries.

The mortality of the city, during the last twelve months, exceeded that of any previous year in its history,—the number amounting to 5030.

The expense of sustaining the police and watch departments was \$113,000.

The entire expenditure.

partments was \$113,000.

The entire expenditure upon the Water Works, to the present time, amounts to \$4,939,826, and the reggregate cost of all the works, when complete, and the water carried to East Boston, will be \$4,540.000.

The City Debt, exclusive of that contracted for water, amounted on the 31st day of Decrease and the water carried to East Boston, will be \$4,540.000.

the water carried to East Boston, will be \$4,540.000.

The City Debt, exclusive of that contracted for water, amounted on the 31st day of December to \$1,623,863. It is estimated that the debt, even if no unanticipated expenditure shall be authorised, will amount at the close of the financial year, (30th of April,) to the sum of \$1,786,803.

New York, Jan. 9.—Arrest for Forgery.—James Arlington Bennett, of Long Island, known as the author of a system of book-keeping, was arrosted to day, charged with forging a note on a man in this city named — Foster, for \$3000, and with making a fraudulent mortscare to another man for \$6000.

"A Man and Wife Murdered.—John S. Van Wrinkle and his wife, living near Patterson, N. J., were mur-dered Tuesday evening, last week, by a man named John Johnson, who has been arrested.

Extraordinary Speed between London and Paris.—The remarkable feat has just been accomplished of effecting communication by railway between London and Paris in the space of 8 1-2 hours.

according to their subjects.

The deaths by cholera in Cincinnati, during the past year, are estimated at the number of 10,000. Bishop Purcell says that 6,000 of his flock died in that city, and the Nonpareil says, 'Our foreign population was at least twice decimated within four months.'

five years is five and nine-tenths, and the amount of ordinary dividend for the last year was \$382,843 16. The annual expenses of these institutions are set down at \$37,861 26.

The Anthony O'Donnell killed John Hafflen in Lowell on Saturday night. He became furious from drink.

Four Persons Drowned.—Mr. George Raymond, aged about 45, Asa Cook, aged 28, Barnabas, son of Mr. Barnabas of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont or Michigan. It has fully the population of New Jersey. It has more than the three States of Arkansas, Florida, and Texas, together. It also has more population than the States of Rhode Island, Iowa, and Delaware, added with that of Oregon territory.

Veto Statistics.—The veto power has been exercised twenty-five times since the organization of the government, as follows: by Washington 2; Madison 6; Monroe 1; Jackson 9; Tyler 4; Polk 3. Total number of vetoes, 25. The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the government is about 7700—which will make 280 acts for one veto.

The Charles Baros Boroward.—Mr. George Raymond, aged about 45, Asa Cook, aged 28, Barnabas, son of Mr. Barnabas Churchill, aged 17, and Charles, son of Mr. Clement Bates, were all drowned in the large pond called Billington Sea, in Plymouth, on Saturday afternoon last. The Churchill lad was skating, and fell through the ice. Young Bates and a son of cyptain Leach went to his assistance, and met with the same accident. Mr. Cook saved the life of young Leach by getting him upon the ice, but lost is own, being chilled and drowned. Churchill sustained himself nearly an hour, and sank just as assistance was extended to him from another quarter. Mr. Raymond was formerly attached to the office of the Bunker Hill Aurora, and both he and Mr. Cook left families.

it to the presence of the 'Americanos.'

New York, Sunday, 13th.

The ateamship Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived this forenoon with California mails to Dec. 1, bringing \$420,000 to consignees, and about an equal amount in the hands of passengers. The emigration to the gold region is estimated at \$44,000.

Steamer Unicorn, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama Dec. 28, with \$708,000 in gold, and 137 passengers. The steamer Chesapeake had arrived at Valparaiso.

Valparaiso.

Welparaiso.

Welparaiso.

Welparaiso.

Sentence of Ostinelli.—Louis Ostinelli, a son of Signlor Ostinelli, who has been on trial in Boston for sending threatening letters, was, on Monday last, sentenced to the State Prison for the term of six years.

Denth of Cel. Thomas H. Perkins, Jr.—We regret to announce the death of Col. Thomas H. Perkins,

to Charles Valentine, of the firm of Charles Valentine & Co., wholesale provision dealers, No. 4 South Market street, dropped dead at his residence in Cambridgeport, after breakfast on Thursday morning of last week.

To Died on board the Cherokee, on Saturday, Jan. 6, Jacob C. Dexter, of Rutland county, Vt., from general debility, resulting from diarrhea contracted at San Francisco.

An American vender of an universal medicin declares that if his prescription be followed literally, a cure is certain:— This medicine is to be taken internally, ex-ternally, and s-ternally.

Deaths at San Francisco. — W. T. Hubbard, of Springfield; Silas Easterbrock, of Boston; David Cook, of Rochester; John Haines, of Beverly; Sim-con Little, of New Bedford; Edward Hayden, of Connecticut; J. T. Thurlow, of Newport, R. I., com-

From China, we learn that the ship-of-war sta From China, we learn that the ship-ot-war sta-tioned at Canton River had been engaged in destroy-ing a host of pirates who infested that coast. Thir-ty-two armed junks, four buildings, 300 pieces of cannon, and 400 pirates, had been destroyed. Reform .- The statement of Gov. Briggs, that the

number of second-conters at the State Prison has been reduced, is highly encouraging to the Prisoner's Friend Society, and other similar philanthropic move-If is mentioned by the New York Evening

Post, as a fact adding new terror to the belligerent position which Alabama has assumed upon the slave-ry question, that the form of that State on the map resembles a pair of distended jaws. Slavery .- A memorial has been sent to Washin ton, praying that the nomination of Walter C. Malo-ney, as Marshal of the Southern District of Florida, be not confirmed, on the specific ground that he has excluded slave labor in the service of the United

Small Poz in Chester, N. H.—From a statement in

Small Fox in Chester, N. H.—From a statement in the Manchester Democrat, signed by the attending physician and selectmen of Cher'r, it appears that there have been fifty-three case. of this disease in fourteen families in Chester, N. H.—twenty-four of which were the real small-pox, and twenty-nine were Whaling Business .- The Transcript says, that since

of Mr. Hall have offered a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the individual who enticed them away.

**The article of oil has steadily advanced in price apprehension. The article of oil has steadily advanced in price apprehension.

Fresh Fish .- Amongst the articles of freight over the Essex Railroad into the interior, fresh fish have been sent in considerable quantities as far as Burlington, Vt., so that the inhabitants of that inland lake city have feasted daily upon cod and haddee fresh from the lines of the hardy fishermen of Glou

Poverty not Crime .- Gov. Fish, in his Inaugural Porerty not Crime.—Gov. Fish, in his inaugurar Message, says that out of 746 persons confined on Blackwell's Island at one time during the past year, upon the charge of vagrancy, 220 were there from the effect of 'poverty, sickness, or destitution.' Out of the whole number—745—he remarks, only three were lawfully imprisoned!—Jour. of Com.

sand miles, would require every day 1800 cords of wood, and 8000 tons of water.

The A female miner, disguised in male attire, is at work in the California gold mines at Mochalumne, with her husband. They were formerly wealthy, but getting reduced in circumstances, they emigrated to the gold region, and the wife nobly assists her husband at his toil.

The duty upon tea imported into Great Britain has reached the almost incredible sum of £5,400,000 sterling, or about \$25,000,600 per annum.

Paris in the space of 8 1-2 hours.

Death of a Bibliopole.—M. Verbyst, the most celebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the world, died lately at Brussels. He had founded a stated, that in the forty-three Savings Institutions in wery curious establishment, consisting of a house of several stories, and as high as a church, and disposed so as to contain about 300,000 volumes, arranged according to their subjects.

The deaths by cholera in Cincinnati, during the past year, are estimated at the number of 10,000.

The annual expenses of these institutions are set down at \$27,861 28.

WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH DIVISION.

The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a convention at Leominster on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 2d and 3d.

Among the speakers to be present on that occasion are, Samuel May, Jr., Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone; and Mr. Garrison is confidently expected.

are, Samuel May, Jr., Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone; and Mr. Garrison is confidently expected.

Friends of the slave, we ask you to be present. There is no way in which you can so well demonstrate the interest you feel in the cause, and no way in which you can serve it so well, as by being there, and urging out others. Community, in a great measure, judge of the importance of an enterprise by the numbers attending its meetings. Speakers want an audience to call forth their energies. They want mind to appeal to, instead of empty seats and bare walls. Those who profess to feel interested in the anti-slavery cause, greatly underrate the importance of attending its conventions. Friends, you owe a debt to the slave, which you can pay in no other way than by attending this meeting. Will you come?

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

tending this meeting. Will you come?

JUSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

JOHN A. MIRICK, Secretary.

Princeton, Jan. 14, 1850.

FAIR AT HYANNIS.

FAIR AT HYANNIS.

To The ladies of the Anti-Slavery Society of Hyannis intend holding a Fair on the evenings of the 23d and 24th of the present month, (Wednesday and Thursday,) in the old Universalist Church in that village. All friendly to the cause are invited to contribute, and will please send their contributions to that they may be received as early as Wednesday morning.

In behalf of the Society.

C. H. DOANE.

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-

Westminster, Sunday, January 20. Lancaster, Tuesday, " 22.

LECTURES.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture in UPTON, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 19 and 20. DIED-In California, Oct. 23d, Elbridge G., son of

Peter Wellington of East Lexington. Among the many New England young men, whom California emigration has made its victims, ro one has fallen (we may safely say) more worthy of regard in life, and of regret in death, than him whose early departure we thus briefly record. How heavily the shock of the sad tidings has fallen upon parents, sisters, brothers and friends, we can in a measure understand. We respecfully offer to them our sympathics in their bereavement,-w.

Masonic Temple!

ders of Mental Science PATHETISM. LAROY SUNDERLAND Discourses of Human Nature, DISEASES CURED SURGICAL OPERATIONS CHARACTER IMPROVED INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENTS
Combining a Meries of Experiments la FASCINATION Performed on his Auditors,
Mysterious, Mirthful, Musical, ENCHANTMENT,

SPIRIT WORLD! EVERY EVENING, this week and next, at 7

o'clock.
Admission 15 cents.

F Advice to Invalids, and Phrenological Examinations daily, at Masonic Temple, from 8 to 12, A. M.
January 18

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D., 10 Essex Street, - - - - Boston.

Particular attention given to Diseases of the Eye.

Twelfth Week at Boylston Hall.

J. INSCO WILLIAMS'S PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE. THIS Painting, which is over a mile in length, will commence moving every evening, at 7 o'clock,

precisely.

Tickets 25 cents Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Exhibition every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SOLOMON GUESS'S

Indian Blood Purifier. A VALUABLE remedy for Liver Complaint, A Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. Also, the Indian Search Warrant, and Tonic Compound, superior ar-ticles for Croup, Cramp, Cholera, Pleurisy, Rheuma-tism, Piles, Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Febrile

attacks, &c.

These Medicines are recommended, and are expressly prepared for family use; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable Medicines derived his knowledge and skill of preparing them from those who had been among the Indians for many years, and has had experience in an extensive and diversiand has had experience in an extensive and diversi-fied practice, by which he has had ample opportuni-ties of acquiring a practical knowledge of disease, and of remedies best calculated to remove them.

To Sold in Boston, wholesale and retail. by the Proprietor, at No. 32 Brattle street; New Bodford, by D. Thornton, No. 138 Union street; Nantucket, by Edward Mitchell, Main street.

Certificates of cure, next week, January 18.

Pathfinder Printing Establishment.

SNOW & WILDER

A RE prepared to execute BOOK and JOB PRINT-ING, at the office of the BOSTON PATH-FINDER, No. 5 Washington street, and solicit orders from all who want good work and are willing to pay The PATHFINDER is distributed every day in the

railroad cars, where it is read by thousands who are coming to the city to make purchases. It is, there-fore, one of the best advertising mediums which mer-chants can select for the purpose of giving publicity

THE PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE, published at the same office, under the authority of the New England Association of Railway Superintendents, gives full and authentic time-tables of all the New England Railroads, and other information of vast importance to travellers. It is issued on the first Monday of every month, carefully corrected, and can be relied upon for securery. THE BOSTON MONTHLY EXPRESS LIST, also

THE BOSTON MONTHLY EXPRESS LIST, also published at this office, is acknowledged to be the most convenient little book for merchants and others who have occasion to send packages by express, that has ever been issued in this city. It contains a full and complete directory of all the Expresses which leave Boston, the time of leaving, the places to which they run to, &c. &c., besides directories to Packets, Stages, and Omnibusses, Mail and Telegraph arrangements, arrival and departure of Railway Preight Trains, &c.

CLOTHING!

No. 107, : : Cambridge Street,

LEWIS HAYDEN, WHO, it will be remembered, was formerly a slave in Kentucky, has opened the above Store, and keeps a good assortment of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

of superior quality. He trusts that all will lend him a helping hand, for it will be his constant endeavor to keep for sale a good and cheap article on hand, both at wholesale and retail.

He has also a good assortment of little Knick Knacks, such as are generally kept in a variety store, so that he is enabled to accommodate all his friends who may feel disposed to give him a call.

THE GENIUS OF AMERICA.

Extract from 'Philo: an Evangeliad. By the Au-thor of Margaret; a Tale of the Real and Ideal.' Annie. Tell me of what befell your recent jaunt. Philo. The Alleghanies we ascended, there Composed exertion, and refreshed our heat. We drank those bubbling streamlets, that, forecleft, Descending either flank, inundant gleam, And intervein the vast imperial fields. A stranger vision challenged our regards,-It was the Genius of America From the Blue Ridge appearing; slow he rose, And solemn, as a saint, with prophet beard, And broad and marble brow, discovering half His form, and half immixed in cloud. His hand He waved, and people gathered unto him. The nation, personal or legatine, Was there. The sunny South and fertile West Poured forth. From Accomac the rally came. Presque Isle and the Old Bay and Mackinaw; They packed the vales and mantled all the hills Music the deep and vivid silence eased, A choral hymn, from the thin air it pealed, And effigies of angels were the singers. Then prayed the Genius, fervently and rapt. As Moses prayed for Israel in Sinai. Repent !- such was his text-God's kingdom con Americans, immortals, men; discoursed He thus: Ye Pilgrims, sons and Huguenot, Or sprung from polished loins of Chivalry, Archprimates of the realm, Precedency Potential, give ear; ye are sinners all, Highgoing, inexculpable, confessed. The fulness of events in Jewry 'gan, Ye hinder. He, your Lord and King, would come In clouds, in clouds of summer beauty dressed, An over-cloud of new Transfigurement, His Truth investing, as a lambent flame, Your dwelling-places, on your hills his Love Dawning a golden Orient. Revealed In you, his face would shine afresh, and Earth Reflect the Son of God ; his Advent be As lightnings, flashing from the eyes of men. Ye sin, and darken all the life divine, Smother the rising brightness of your God. The face of Jesus, personal in you, Ye smut with murders, drunkenness and strife; The road where he would make triumphal entra Cumber with flerce dragoons and gangs of slaves; Your spirits, that his own would beautify, Ye mire in passions vile; rejecting crowns Immortal, trick yourselves in spoils of office. Ye wage a war more foul than Lucifer In heaven; he broke with God, and so have ve He did not sell his fellows; that ye do,
And push by arms your worse than devilish trade. Ye build with Rome, with Rome ye must go down Ye copy ages past; with them are plunged In one perdition; bastions rear and fall In vengeful crash on your own heads; disown Jehovah's name, and trust in man's device. The just ye astracise, the honest scoff, True patriots supplant with sycophants. Palmyra's dust already strows your streets, Your history is gathering leprous spots, Your robes of empire smell of charnel mould. Dear people all! ye know not what ye do, How hope in all the earth for you is troubled The Westward Star declineth in its place, Perplexing earnest eyes that sail by it. Beneath you coal-beds lie, -of what avail In every acre is a priceless pearl .-Who heeds it? Think upon your ways, reform Your doings. Give the Indians homes, enfeoff Those nomades; free your slaves; unhand the soil

Repent, and shun dismantlement of doom; Few years have done for you the work of ages. By forelock ye have ta'en degeneracy, And copied ills ye have not time to grow. Eternal truth with weak expediency, And tickle prurient ears with feathered words, Raise dust in eyes of a pursuing God? Repent! let renovation work, and your High Destiny speed on; your Gothic force, And plastic energies, accelerate The Chiliad of Hope and Prophecy. Your Rocky Mountains turn to lithophanes Of freedom: Northern Lakes for fountains bore, And here a jet appoint, whose skyward flight, Recoiling liquid ares and gay colures, Shall charm the sight of millions, and revive

The desert face of this great nation's virtue. Charter your navy for the voyage of love; Disband your armies, or in mercy's name Commission them to help the beggary And close the springs of vice your rule creates; Your revenues, in schools, arts, parks, disburse ; Raise a millennial arch, through which the Lord Of this Young World, and all his train of grace, May pasa. Thus spake he, handling themes like these Annie. In what complexion stood the multitude Phile. Some said an Angel spake, and some, the

Were come to dwell with men; some marvelled if These things were so. The slaves, throughout the grounds

Dispersed, applauded, while their masters ah'd In silence; Indians rose majestical, And many whites slunk abject at their feet. A pompous commodore did grind the sward With his boot-heel, as if beneath him lay The seven deadly sins, and he his rank Forgot to crush the vipers. One cried, Treason! That word, Action whelp, to his own soul Returned; he went pale, panting, thin, and fell Beneath the fanged onslaught of his sin; A politician rent his hair, and wept. Forthwith the music sounded long and loud, Reverberant through the clear breadth of space, As the celestial circles twanged unseen, And touched the surly core in every breast. Meanwhile, above the horizon appearing From woofy clouds that doze on summer hills, Defiled the Genii of every land. In sackcloth part, and part with rotted girdles, Others were veiled. Within his arms one nursed The Vestal urn extinct; one bore half-furled A faded gonfalon; while four sustained A pall; one with a star was crowned, the star Of the Nativity; on his white lips Another pressed his finger wistfully. The foremost clutched his beard, and fired his eye, Black and severe, among the gaping host, From graves of nations are we come, to yours, If ye will have it so. For headstones stand The ages; running to the birth of time, In shadowy lines, the mouldering columns Are ye deceasing? Shall we gather up Your eagle-flag, through endless wanderings To bear it in our melancholy arms? The Evil Spirit lies in ambuscade Among these States, Americans, beware! Direct, our Eagle, slowly drifting, came In sight; he halted, backwards wheeled, ensnarled His stately spires, as if he were besot; Relaxed his talons, let the arrows fall; Fitful he sprang, by lurches swept aloft, As he would dash against the sky, and perish Down dropped he, feet first, with his pinions shut,

Down like a bullet; now, his poise regained.

He darted off afield, and disappeared.

Returning, in his beak an olive leaf He bore. The Genii acclaimed so loud, The echoes doubled in the nether world. These visions vanished, and the people all. And while I gazed, the day being nearly spent, Faith. Hope, and Love, the holy Trinity, As three snow-bodiced schooners on our coast, Were wafted by, in mid-air floating on, These circuiteers swang noiselessly on the wind, The twilight shimmering their muslin vesture; As if the anxious land had laid its head To rest, and they kept watch about its bed.

The Liberator.

WOWAN'S RIGHTS.

REVIEW OF MES. WILSON CONTINUED. P. 145, the question is proposed for examination Does woman occupy at present the position in the Christian Church that our Lord and Master designed

she should?'
It is well remarked, that 'Whatever relates to th worship of God ought to be exclusively directed by himself.' The divine directions respecting this high duty and blessed privilege are given us by the Son of God and his inspired apostles, who were commis-sioned to teach 'all things whatsoever' he had 'commanded' them. Matt. 28: 20. Therefore the apostle could say, 'He that is of God heareth us.' 'The prophesying in some manner to subvert the subsequent things which I (Paul) write unto you are the commandments of the Lord.' 'For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you.' How worthy of the solemn consideration of those who made light of apostolic precepts is that forcible appeal, ' Do I now persuade men, or God?' Gal. 1:10.

In the accomplishment of the gracious purpose to save man from the dominion and condemnation of sin, innumerable instrumentalities are employed both in the worlds of mind and of matter. The Almighty is not limited to any one class of means. His own Spirit-his beloved Son-the angels of heaven-the human race of both sexes—the elements of nature the lightning of his glory and the thunder of his power, with the judgments of his wrath, all minister to effect the blessed work of human redemption.

In the consideration of the question before us, let our eye be single to the truth of God, before whose tribunal we must soon appear, to give account for the prove. It was (NOT) special and particular. Nei-

manner we now treat it.

That 'there is neither male nor female in Christ Jesus,' is indeed an important and precious truth. His grace is not limited to sex, nor color, nor shrine. It is, however, a perversion of the passage to give it a uction which annuls the divine precepts given to the different human relations God has instituted. Like other passages adduced, it no more implies a perfect equality of duties and rights in the matrimovial than in the parental or other relations.

From the New Testament we are to learn our duty on this subject. We are not, however, to overlook the facts and prophecies of the Old. We find that bored much in the Lord.' Far be it that we should God has honored woman, not only with the graces of his Spirit, but with extraordinary gifts to declare God for them. When it can be proved that there his truth. The cases, however, of the one compared can be no laboring in the service of Jesus Christ, no with those of the other who were thus inspired, are helping of his servants, besides speaking and teachso few, that they appear as exceptions to a general ing in public congregations, we shall be obliged to rule. The prophecy of Joel, that the divine Spirit allow that there is, at least, an apparent discrepancy should be poured out on the sons and daughters, re- in the writings of the apostle. The office of deacon ferred to the Christian era, and was fulfilled. Anna, and 'deaconness' was not public teaching, but 'to serbe Elizabeth and Mary prophesied under the new, as well as Deborah, Miriam and Huldah under the for-

mer dispensation. the permanent organization of the Christian Church, plain and imperative commands to women to 'keep silence in the churches'—to 'learn in silence with all subjection with the churches'—to 'learn in silence with all subjections in the churches'—to 'learn in silence with all su tion,' and positive prohibitions of their speaking and 2:11-14. These interdicts, be it remembered, are not the arbitrary decrees of the other sex, whose 'pre-more perfectly,' they would do them and the church dominant propensity' is affirmed (p. 13) to be 'Do-minion.' They are 'the commandments of the Lord.' There is one striking fact which annihilates all

How, then, are we to reconcile the previously re- knew them all; and yet subsequently established the corded facts of women prophesying with these plain prohibition as a permanent rule for the Christian commandments? Let us candidly examine the attempt of our talented author to reconcile these prohibitions with her theory of the perfect equality of knew that Philip had four daughters who prophesied, the sexes, in respect to duties and rights in the Chris- for he was with them, Acts 21:9. He knew that wo tian Church.

P. 150 it is observed, 'From the first of this chap- ways, 'in the gospel.' He knew that he had just ter (1 Cor. 14) until the 34th verse, the apostle is written about some women prophesying with their speaking of those who were supernaturally gifted, heads covered; yet none of these things deterred him including both men and women, as supernatural gifts from recording as a permanent rule, and as 'the were bestowed on men and women indiscriminately, commandment of the law,' that women should 'keep which had long before been predicted by the prophet silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto Joel-2:28, 29-and the apostle informs us that these them to speak.' Is it not manifest, then, that those gifts were given for the edification of the church, for who adduce the cases referred to, as proof that women the work of the ministry, &c.; consequently he would are not required to keep 'silence in the congregations,' not subvert the intention of the Holy Spirit, he speak - infer from them what the apostle did not, and assume ing by the same Spirit."

Certainly the Holy Spirit will not subvert his own of the Lord '? intentions. His intention that some women should It is to be regretted that the talented author has temporarily prophecy in the first introduction of the made some unwarrantable inferences from the writ-Christian dispensation, is no subversion of his inten- ings of her Christian brethren, which place them in a tion to establish, as a permanent rule, that they shall false position, and manifested a zeal in attempting to keep silence in the churches.' Certainly this inten- establish her theory, which is not always in accordtion is most plainly announced in the very chapter ance either with knowledge or truth. Nor is the where we find more particular directions concerning publication free from that 'sareasm and ridicule,' the permanent order of the Christian Church than in any other in the New Testament. Nor is there, in of better arguments.' all the chapter, a single word which appears to contravene this plain and imperative prohibition. The may be referred to, where, from Mr. Wayland's re-34th verse plainly proves that the 31st is limited to mark on the ill effects of a woman being 'angered men. Paul knew of Joel's prophecy, yet it did not and turbulent, he is represented as 'claiming a right prevent him from establishing the prohibition as a for man to be angry and turbulent. P. 20, from Mr permanent rule. He drew no such inference from the Henry's remarks on 1 Tim. 2:13, 1 Cor. 11:8, 9, as prophecy as Mrs. W. has done.

were bestowed on men and women.' It is also truly is taught, which would be a violation of the comaffirmed (p. 171) that 'these have long since ceased.' May it not, then, have been in accordance with the In reference to the comments of Mr. Barnes and divine wisdom, to have endowed some women with others, it is remarked, (p. 297,) " The disposition they such gifts in the first establishment of Christianity, manifest to distort portions of Scripture in order to favo and yet to prohibit them from ordinary teaching in their love of self-glorification or dominion is astonishing. such plain, positive and repeated prohibitions as are principle, that the wife owes a higher duty to her husfound in 1 Cor. 14, 1 Tim. 2, with the opinion that band than to her God?' 'Is she not taught that the women have the same right to speak in the churches main end of her being is to please man?' P. 231, in

verses, he reproves women sharply for improper con- any thing, they were to ask their husbands at home, duct.' The verses contain directions concerning their it is asked, 'For what purpose is such doctrine ex duty. There is no evidence that, in respect to the hibited to the public? Just to degrade women.'s Is manner of speaking or worship, the women were any not this charging the Holy Spirit, by whose direcmore disorderly than the men. The church generally tion the apostle wrote, with the design of degrading was in a disorderly state. If, then, it was necessary women? Are the above charges justly pr for the apostle to command the women to 'keep si- against us, because we believe the word of the Lord, lence (i. e., not to speak at all) in the churches' or that 'it is not permitted for (women) to speak 'in the congregations, because they spoke in a disor churches or congregations! In the spirit of kindness ner, it was equally necessary that he should have it is asked, whether such remarks are in unison with given the same command to the men. As it is prop-er for men to speak in the church, he adopts the ap-propriate mode of correcting their disorder by instruct-fessed to be 'sincerely' deplored! Mrs. W. indeed them in respect to the manner of their speaking; not admits that there are 'honorable exceptions.' by enjoining 'silence,' and would undoubtedly have Finally, if because woman was made for man, and done the same in respect to women, if, as our author not man for woman, or because she was first in the

men to keep silence in the church, if their speaking the other sex, it is her highest honor and happiness was not to edification. The direction referred only to speaking 'in an unknown tengue,' 'if there be no interpreter.' It was conditional. In respect to women, there is no conditional. In respect to women, there is no condition. The cases are not parallel. It is obviously futile to consider the prohibition as local, or to assign, as its cause, the disorderly manner of the women of that particular church, when we find it replied to the the the tent of the consider to the consider the prohibition in this man abused his power by his disobedience to the consider the prohibit of the considering the constant of find it applied to the 'churches' (plural) in this very . The italicising is mine.

nes in general. 1 Tim. 2:11-14. If it is proper for women to speak in an orderly manner in the con-gregations, how unreasonable it would be to require them all 'to be in silence,' (verse 12,) because the women of one church spake disorderly! No such

acongruity can be ascribed to the inspired spostle.

It is not true that the apostle in this chapter Cor. 14) was directing the exercise of supernatura gifts, and no other.' He directs us, not only concern ing prayer and singing, but also in respect to the com non gift of speaking ' to edification, exhortation and comfort,' (verse 3,) to which the term prophesying i applied in the New Testament, as well as to the su-pernatural gift of foretelling future events.

The reference to women prophesying with the cead covered in the 11th chapter, is adduced as opposing the subsequent plain prohibition in the 14th. What does the reference prove? Certainly nothing more than that some women did in some manner pray and prophesy. The design of the apostle in the 11th chapter is not, as in the 14th, to teach plainly who may and who may not speak in the church. Th subject is the manner of praying or prophesying with the head covered or uncovered. 'Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dis-honoreth her head,' &c. This reference might certainly be to those cases of supernatural gifts which 'have ceased.' It is a violation of just rules of interpretation to allow this incidental reference to women plain prohibition of the inspired writer. If this ref. erence establishes the right of women to speak in th churches to the end of the world, would he, 'before the ink was exhausted in his pen, utterly prohibit it?' It is not correct that the apostle wrote ' fourteen verses of ordinary length (in chapter 11th) to regu-It is in the minor part of these verses only that the covering of women while prophesying is referred to.

That the ingenious attempt of the author to recon cile the plain prohibitions of 1 Cor. 14, and 1 Tim. 2, with her views, is an entire failure, the following proof is presented.

ordance with fact. It is not true that the design o

the apostle was 'only to correct some local improprie ties,' for the prohibition extends to the churches general, as 1 Cor. 14:34 and 1 Tim. 2:11, 12 clearly ther can it be proved that the Corinthian women asked questions 'with personal indignity.' It is not true that 'the apostle said it was a shame to talk thus in the congregation.' He said, 'it is a shame for women to speak in the church, without any qualification or reference to the manner of their speaking. If still a doubt remains, the command to 'keep silence' (verse 34) must remove it.

It is observed (p. 149) that Paul calls some we fellow-laborers, helpers in Christ Jesus,' who 'la bored in the Lord. 'Phebe-a servant of the church -was a succorer of many.' The beloved Persis 'la-

Priscilla taught Apollos. When Mr. Whitfield spoke to a woman in the congregation who was cry-Subsequently, however, to all these facts, we find in ing aloud, she replied, 'Peter wept.' Yes, rejoined If some of our experienced mothers in Israel would the churches. 1 Cor. 14:34-38; 1 Tim. occupy the theological chair in the same m

> these cases as objections to the proposition. Paul men labored with him, and helped him in vario a position in direct opposition to the 'commandmen

teaching submissiveness of the sex in general, it is It is, indeed, truly affirmed, that supernatural gifts inferred that the mother's submissiveness to the son

But how can we possibly reconcile P. 365 it is asked, Do we not hear it affirmed as reference to some preacher who taught, as the in-It is affirmed (p. 150) that 'in the 34th and 35th spired apostle did, 'that if women wanted to know

supposes, it was equally agreeable to the divine will transgression, or for no revealed reason at all, the that women should speak in the church.

It is remarked, that 'in the 28th verse, he orders men to keep silence in the church, if their speaking the other sex, it is her highest honor and appinession.

Their pursuers marched toward them in regular order with presented guns. When near enough, they asked them to surrender—they refused. They drew nearer and nearer, parlying and insisting on a surrender—the negroes still manifesting the most dogged and settled hostility, peremptorily refusing to yield. Finally, after waiting and reasoning the case with them without the least apparent effect, and until all patience was exhausted, they commenced closing upon the negroes, when Miller's John, a very powerful negro, and flerce as a grisly bear, confronted Capt. J. H. Blair with his club raised, in the act of striking, when Mr. Miller, his master, told Blair to shoot him. Blair made one step backwards and fired—the negro turned partly round, recovered, seized his knife, and was in the act of rushing on Blair, when John Fretwell fired at him, and he fell dead. Both shots took effect.

Horrible Murder and Suicide.-The following, which appears in the Mobile Register details one of the most tragic occurrences we have ever seen in print. The murder was committed at Cedar Grove, Jeffer-

BROTHER CHAMBLISS,—Last Sabbath evening, on my return from the Minister's and Deacon's Meeting, I received the sad intelligence that my brother-in-law had been barbarously murdered by a negro the evening before. I reached the grave-yard—the coffin was at the grave. I beheld the mother, who had given birth to fifteen children, weeping over her first-born—the wife and friends were giving vent to their grief. Persons knowing the circumstances gave me

statement of the facts, which are as follows:—
A negro boy, belonging to Mr. McDaniel, had insulted and threatened the patrol, consisting of Pearson,
M'Guire, and others, who determined to chastise the impudent and insulting fellow. Accordingly they went, in their round, to the house of Mr. McDaniel, who informed them where they might find the boy,

of his master, which was made some weeks ago.

of his master, which was made some weeks ago.

of the company came to his relief. The negro again

Southern Society.—A Strate.—In a New Orleans pa of the company came to his relief. The negro again fied—was discovered by McGuire, who, ignorant of what had taken place, pursued hard after him, on horse, till they came to a fence, over which the negro leaped. McGuire dismounted, ran before the negro, perhaps ordered him to stand, but the negro came toward him, and he attempted toigrasp him round the arm and waist; but the negro drew his head under his arm, and miserably lacerated his body before he could be rescued. He was heard to exclaim, 'I am a dead be rescued. He was heard to exclaim, 'I am a dead so for secapons, for those who might carry them for the

stant, a stone stopped the force of his effort, and he only cut the garments about the waist.

He made off to his master's dwelling, followed by Mr. Pearson, and, seizing an axe rushed into the house to kill his master. Already the weapon of death was lifted over McDaniel's head, when his daughter threw herself against the negro, so that he only glanced the head and breast of McDaniel. He struck twice more, but the daughter continued to divert the instrument of destruction. Mr. McD. ran, the negro after him, round the house, and through the house, leaving traces of blood wherever they went. At length, meeting Mr. Pearson, the negro thought to despatch him first, and was in the act of doing so, when Mr. P. (having got a gun) shot him through the arm. The monster soon dropped the axe, and went off muttering—fainted two or three times, arose and cut his own throat!

Mr. McGuire was a member of the Hebron Baptist Church—was cut off in the prime of life, leaving a wife and two babes.

JOSEPH MOOR.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH MOOR.

Fatal Street Afray.—On Saturday night, Mr. Newton Weimer, brother of the late postmaster of this city, had an alterestion in the street with James 8. Thomas, Esq., broker, of the house of Benoist & Co. Both gentlemen were much excited. Pistols were drawn, but, through the interference of the bystanders, were not used. This afternoon, the parties again met in front of the Planters' House, where the old quarrel was renewed. Weimer fired at Thomas, and the latter gentleman returned the fire. Nine shots passed between them. One of the shots took effect in the breast of Thomas—the ball glanced and passed round to his back—when Weimer, having exhausted his pistol, rushed on a Thomas, and commenced beating him on the head with a 'colt.' At this juncture, Thomas shot Weimer through the body. The wound is considered mortal. Mr. Thomas may possibly recover, though he is dangerously wounded from the blows which he received about the head.

The affray originated in the following manner:—Mr. Thomas had sometime since, while Mr. Weimer's brother was Postmaster, failed to receive some large remittinces of money sent by mail, and had charged the post office with fraud. This Mr. Weimer, who was a clerk in the office, resented, and spat in the face of Mr. Thomas, yesterday afternoon, diedlast night. Facts have come to light which entirely exonerate Mr. W. from the charges made by Mr. T., and which led to the unfortunate and stati quarrel. It is thought Mr. Thomas, yesterday afternoon, diedlast night. Facts have come to light which entirely exonerate Mr. W. from the charges made by Mr. T., and which led to the unfortunate and stati quarrel. It is thought Mr. Thomas will recover.

More Murder and Robberty.—We only a the loaded with eorin, at the mouth of the Carek, at the dage of Exansville Journal of the Zdu uit.—

A man named Richard Lee, who own a flat-boat dought for help loaded with eorin, at the mouth of Evansville Hotel, on Attach of Evansville Journal of the Zdu uit.—

A man named Richard Lee, who own as flat-boat died wit

chapter, and also in his directions to Timothy to the | the command to 'love his wife as himself.' Obedi- the 9th ult. about 600 yards from his residence, by

the command to 'love his wife as himself.' Obedience to this precept will ever duly regulate, for mutual felicity, the authority which God has given him in the most endearing human relationship.

HENRY GREW.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1849.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OP SOUTHERN ATROCHTES AND HORRORS.

TROCHTES AND HORRORS.

The Great Stave Stampede there:

A great excitement prevails in Lewis county, in regard to the recent great slave stampede there:

A great excitement prevails in Lewis county, in regard to the recent great slave stampede there:

A great excitement prevails in Lewis county, in regard to the recent great slave stampede there:

A great excitement prevails in Lewis county, in regard to the recent stempt of the negroes to ran ways and rise in insurrection; and as many reports are in circulation in relation thereto, we deem it out dury to publish a true statement of the matter as it occurred.

A fittle before day on Priday morning last, an egro man, belonging to James Miller, came into the house, ostensibly to make a fire. Before going out, Mr. Miller heard him stap towards the house, ostensibly to make a fire, Before going out, Mr. Miller heard him stap towards the mount of the matter as it occurred.

A fittle before day on Priday morning last, an egro man, belonging to James Miller, came into the house, ostensibly to make a fire. Before going out, Mr. Miller heard him stap towards the municipal control of the matter as it occurred.

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A fittle before day on Priday morning last, an egro man, belonging to James Miller, came into the house, ostensibly to make a fire. Before going out, Mr. Miller was a state of the matter as it occurred.

A fittle before and the manufacture of the matter as it occurred.

A fittle definition of the death of their master. Subject of the matter as it occurred.

A fittle definition of the death of their master. Subject of the matter as it occurred.

A fittle definition of the death of their master. Subject of the matter as it occurre of December, a Dr. Green and a Mr. Hester killed each other, in manner following:—

On Tuesday, the 18th ult., both gentlemen met at the Commercial Hotel. Dr. Green approached Mr. Hester, and was offering him his hand in the most cordial manner, when Mr. Hester slapped him in the face. The Doctor asked him what he meant; whereupon Mr. Hester repeated the blow, and instantly placed his hand in his bosom, as if to draw a weapon. Dr. Green exclaimed, 'I am not armed.' Mr. Hester told him to go and arm himself, or words to that import. The parties then separated, and in the evening Mr. Hester left town and went home. On Thursday he returned, and several notes not amounting to a challenge on either side, passed between the parties, in one of which, it is said, Dr. Green informed Mr. Hester that after 9 o'clock on Friday, he would be ready to fight him in any way. On Thursday, about 4 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Hester, without notifying any person, so far as known, went to the back door of Dr. Green's room, pushed it open, and instantly fired twice at the doctor, one of the shots taking effect in his side. Dr. Green sprang to his feet, pistol in hand, and fired at Mr. Hester, the shot taking effect also in his side. He then threw his pistol, striking Mr. Hester on the head, drew a bowie knife, stabbed him four or five times—once in the breast—and Mr. Hester fell and immediately expired. Dr. Green lived till two o'clock that might.

No cause for this affair is known. Dr. Green protent, after he received his death wound, that he was ignorant of the cause of Mr. Hester's hostility.

A letter from Mobile gives the following particulars of a dreadful homicide which took place it

Undismayed by the occurrence, the negroes still maintained the same hostile attitude. Five minutes were given to them to consider of their surrender. The women first gave up, and implored the men to do so likewise. Before the end of the time, the men yielded, gave up their weapons, were bound and brought to Canton. The leaders have been shipped to St. Louis and sold.

It has since been ascertained that it was intended to be a general insurrection, and, to that end, it is believed that nearly all the slaves in the county had notice, and were to have met and rendezvoused on Friday at Canton. The plan was to kill all the negroes who would not join them—and with force of arms move off in a body to Illinois, and thence to Canada. However preposterous the plan may seem, it certainly has a good deal of truth for its foundation. The younger negroes disclosed it, but others, who did not join them, acknowledged they were notified and knew of it. Besides, others have made a break. We understand that Parson James Lillord's negroes, in his absence, after abusing the family, and making many wicked threats against them, made off, but were luckily caught by the neighbors, and lodged in the civity:—

Horrible Murder and Suicide.—The following, which

Miss., suddenly disappeared. His body has been found in the Tallahatchie river, on which he resided. He was murdered by his negroes on the night of the 17th of November. Seven of them entered his room, 17th of November. Seven of them entered his room while he was asleep, and strangled him. In the struggle, one of his eyes was gouged out. They then dressed the body constitution in his own cost and boots, and threw it into the river. The seven negroes were arrested; one of them was Mr. Beverly's body-servant. They have fully confessed the crime.

Murder.—Charles Bright, a young man of about seventeen years of age, and Knowles Vanosdol, several years his senior, had a dispute on Thursday last, growing out of a gambling transaction that took place the previous night in Moscow, Rush county. Subsequently, on the same day, they met upon the street, when Bright drew a loaded pistol and shot Vanosdol, giving him a wound from which he died the following day. After an examination, Bright, in default of bail, was committed to jail, to await his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.—Madison Banner.

went, in their round, to the house of Mr. McDaniel, who informed them where they might find the boy, and desired them to whip him well.

They started in quest of the offender, not suspecting any danger, taking no weapons, and separating themselves so as to surround him, should he attempt to escape. He discovered some of the company, and immediately fled into the field, being closely pursued by Mr. Pearson. Perceiving this, he suddenly stopped and turned against his pursuer, who threw a rock as he approached, but unfortunately missed. The negro and wounds—cutting his head, his breast, and his left arm, so as to disable it, while Pearson was making such resistance as lay in his power. At length others of the company came to his relief. The negro scient.

arm, and miserably lacerated his body before he could be rescued. He was heard to exclaim, 'I am a dead man!' and expired.

The negro, having maimed one and wounded another, made an effort to slay the third; but at that instant, a stone stopped the force of his effort, and he only cut the garments about the waist.

He made off to his master's dwelling, followed by the man are stored to be supposed for the purpose of being armed when returning home. A sufficient number of officers are engaged for the purpose of keeping good order throughout the establishment.

Murder and Robbery.—We copy the following from the Evansville Journal of the 22d ult.:—

FOR SALE. AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,

AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,

MEMOIRS of Fowell Buxton, Bart.—1 vol. \$70.

A Tribute for the Negro—by W. Armistead—1 vol.

\$50.—562 pp. Price \$3 00.

Memoir of Rev. Abel Brown—by his Companion, C.

Brown—1 vol. 12 mo.—228 pp. Price 75 cts.

Do. of Henry Bibb—50 cts.

Do. of Josiah Henson—25 cts.

J. P. Lesley's Address to the Suffolk North Association of Congregational Ministers—25 cts.

Jay's Review of the Mexican War-75 cts. tion of Congregational Ministers-25 cts. Jay's Review of the Mexican War-75 cts.

Jay's Review of the Mexican War—10 cts.
The Biglow Papers—62 1-2 cents.
Lowell's Poems—62 1-2 cts.
The Vision of Sir Launfal—25 cts.
Speech of Hon. Horace Mann on Slavery, &c.—12 1-3

BOOKS

NARRATIVE of the Life of William W. Brown.

A Fugitive Slave. Written by himself. Complete edition, tenth thousand. Price 25 cts.

Anti-Slavery Harp: a collection of Songs for Anti-Slavery Meetings. Com, iled by Wm. W. Brown.
Second edition. Price 12 1-2 cts.

Memoir of Rev. Abel Brown, by his Companien,
C. S. Brown—62 I-2 cts.

Despotism in America. 4th edition—25 cts.

Archy Moore, 25 cts.

The Church as it is; or the Forlorn Hope of Sh.
very, by Parker Pillsbury. Second edition—revised
and improved—15 cts.

History of the Mexican War; or Facts for the People, showing the relation of the United States Gov.
ernment to Slavery. Compiled from official and exthentic Documents. By Loring Moody—20 cts.

Liberty Minstrel (Clark's) 50 cts.

Mr. Parker's Sermon of the Moral and Spiritual
Condition of Boston—15 cts.

Revelations, &c. By A. J. Davis, the Clairvey.
ant—2 00; Davis's Chart, 1 50.

Christian Non-Resistance, by Adin Ballou—38 cts.

A Review of the Causes and Consequences of the
Mexican War. By William Jay—75 cts.

The Maniac and other Poems, by George 8. Burleigh—75 cts.

Charles Summer's Oration: The True Grandeur of
Nations, best edition, at the reduced price of 12 1-2
cents; and many other valuable anti-slavery weakcents; and many other valuable anti-slavery weak-

Charles Summer's Oration: The True Grandeur of Nations, best edition, at the reduced price of 12 1-2 cents; and many other valuable anti-slavery Werk, together with a good assortment of Books on Physialogy, Phrenology, and the Water Cure.

For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

June 15.

SUNDAY OCCUPATIONS.

DY CHARLES K. WHIPPLE. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Price 12 1-2 cents—twelve copies for §1.

Autobiography of Henry C. Wright HUMAN LIFE: Illustrated in my individual Experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man. By Henry Clarke Wright. There is properly no history; only biography.—R. W. Emerson. Price \$100. Just published, and for sale by

BELA MARSH,

SAILORS' HOME

UNDER the direction of the American Seamen's Friend Society, kept by WILLIAM P. POW. ELL, No. 330 Pearl street, New York City.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. The Great Remedy of the Age. A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of

A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Erssipelas, general Debility common to Females, Cold Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain care for Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the virtues of this great medicine for upwards of three years in an extensive practice, and with unbounded success, now offer it to the public. In diseases of the skin arising from impure circulation, it is a sovereign remedy. It will assuredly eradicate any kind of humor from the system, if the directions are strictly adhered to. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Any one doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselves that if is a powerful instrumentality in the cure of disease, by consulting Dr. Clark's patients, in and about the city, who have taken it, and can testify to its healing powers. A great many have given it a trial, and we know not yet of a single person who has not derived either temporary or permanent benefit from its use.

The following was handed us, and we insert it for the consideration of others who may be similarly afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence, 7 1-2 Elliot st.

Drs. Clark & Porter: Gents—Feeling a great desire that the afflicted should avail themselves of your medicine, and be benefitted as I have been, I will cheerfully give my testimony in favor of it. It is well known to many who have long been acquaintyears with a very sore leg, at times swelled try much, and very purple. The veins on my leg were greatly enlarged, and the ulcers exceedingly sore and painful. Such has been my situation at times, that I have been unable to attend to my business. I have been unable to attend to my business. I have been very lame, and often have had to keep my room on account of the distress which the sores occasioned. My health became much impaired, and I feared the difficulty would terminate unfavorably. In this condition, I sought the best medical advice In this condition, I sought the best medical addiction the city and country, but I was told that there was no permanent cure for me—that if I healed the sores, death would be the consequence. Finding so encouragement from my physicians, and getting much worse, I was advised to try your medicine, and by the use of a few bottles, and a little wash for my leg, I consider myself quite well, better than I have been for many years. The swelling and weins have been diminished, the livid color of the skin has disappeared, the ulcers entirely healed over, and my limb is ed, the ulcers entirely healed over, and my quite sound, so that I can now do my business and walk about without the slightest inconvenience. I consider your medicine has done for me what nothing

list has or could do.

In the case of my wife, the same good effects of your medicine have been experience! For seven years she has had a chronic inflammation of the cylids, which not only made her look rather disagreeshes have the country of the else has or could do. ble, but at times was exceedingly painful. She consulted the best eye doctors in the city, and faithfully tried their medicines, but she got no benefit. She used various kinds of eye-water, but aothing produced any permanent change until she consented to use ed any permanent change until she consented to us your medicine, and is now entirely cured. Any one wishing further information, can see me at my stare, corner of Carver and Pleasant streets.

LUTHER SANDERSON.

In another column will be for tisement of Drs. Clarke and Porter, setting forth the claims of the Anti-Scrotial Panaces. While scrofuls and humors are prevalent among the human rece, and thousands are wasting away and dying because there is nothing in the line of medicine adequate to meet their wants, certainly a preparation which pur-ports to eure or relieve this formidable disease sheat be hailed with joy. That the Panacea is a powerful to the line of the lin be hailed with joy. That the Panacea is a powerful alterative and a great renovator of the blood, we have not the slightest doubt. We have seen its good effects in our own family, and have frequently heard of great cures being performed by it, and hence should judge it to be one of the best medicines before the public for the purposes for which it was intended. Having been personally acquainted with the former proprietor of the Panacea for many years, and having unshaken confidence in his professional skill and judgment, his honesty and integrity, we do not believe he would send forth to the world a worthless article with nothing to recommend it to public confidence. In his practice he has faithfully tried and proved the virtue of the medicine, and many are now walking in our midst who are living evidences of its healing powers. We doubt not the genuinness of the certificate. Individuals of the first respectability have given their Individuals of the first respectability have given their names in recommendation of the Panacca, and with such an array of testimony in tayor of the medicine, and the marvellous cures which it performs, we predict for it a fame and popularity second to none.

Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1 SAMUEL E. KENDALI, Nos. 4 and 14, under the old State House, hend of State street, Boston.

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WM. LLOYD VOL. XX.

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